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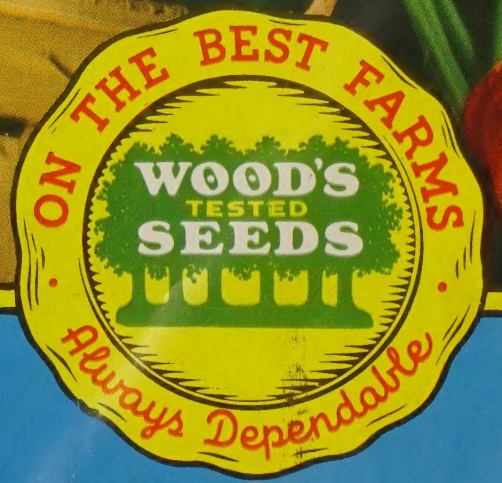
WOOD'S TESTED SEEDS

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Spring 1946



Preferred



T.W. WOOD & SONS
SEEDSMEN SINCE 1879
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

WOOD'S COVER COLLECTION

ONE PACKET EACH FOR \$1.00

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1 packet Double Glorious Glean Nasturtiums | \$0.10 |
| 1 packet Sunset Giants Marigold | .15 |
| 1 packet Wood's Superb Aster Mixture | .10 |
| 1 packet Wood's Brilliant Mixture Antirrhinum | .20 |
| 1 packet Spitfire Verbena | .20 |
| 1 packet Chater's Double Mixed Hollyhock | .10 |
| 1 packet Super Crown O'Gold Zinnia | .10 |
| 1 packet Dwarf Perfection Blue Ageratum | .10 |
| 1 packet Wood's Bedding Petunia | .15 |

\$1.20



T. W. WOOD & SONS
 SEEDSMEN SINCE 1879
 RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

WOOD'S *High Grade* GARDEN SEEDS

ASPARAGUS

Plant in March 2 inches deep in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 3 inches and give frequent cultivation (soak the seeds for 24 hours). Transplant either in the fall or spring. An ounce will plant a 50-foot row; 2 pounds will make roots to set an acre.

3. WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT—A heavy yielding rust-resistant asparagus that produces extra large, straight, deep green stalks with firm tips. No other variety is as free from rust.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.

4. PALMETTO—An early prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, thick, very tender stalks.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb., postpaid.



ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Set Out in February and March.

CULTURE—Prepare a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil; set the roots 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover 4 inches deep. In the fall, cut off the top growth, and apply stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants. 100 roots plant about 15x50 feet; 5,000 to 7,000 will plant an acre.

WASHINGTON—By mail postpaid, 25 for 85c; 50 for \$1.40; \$2.50 per 100.

Not postpaid, 25 for 75c; 50 for \$1.25; \$2.25 per 100; \$18.00 per 1,000.

PALMETTO—By mail postpaid, 25 for 80c; 50 for \$1.30; \$2.25 per 100.

Not postpaid, 25 for 70c; 50 for \$1.15; \$2.00 per 100; \$17.00 per 1,000.

Asparagus Buncher and Asparagus Knife—See page 66.

ARTICHOKE Plant in Feb. in Hot-Bed. Plant Outside in April.

Plant in hot-beds in February and transplant in May; or plant outside in April in rows 15 inches apart, 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches and transplant the following spring 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows. Protect in winter with litter or manure.

No. 1. GREEN GLOBE.—Grown for the undeveloped flowerheads which are cooked like asparagus. Hardy in Virginia and further south; should be largely grown; lasts for years. Pkt. 15c; oz. 65c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00, postpaid.



Green Globe Artichoke

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE ROOTS—See page 58.

"By Mail Postpaid"

GARDEN SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" in this catalog will be delivered, postage prepaid to any post office in the United States. Or, we will ship by express and prepay charges.

FIELD SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" will be delivered to any post office in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. On the field seed pages will be found under the heading "Postpaid Prices," the amounts to be added for postage on orders to other states, making it easy to tell exactly what Wood's Seeds will cost you delivered at your door.

Wood's Seeds Are Tested

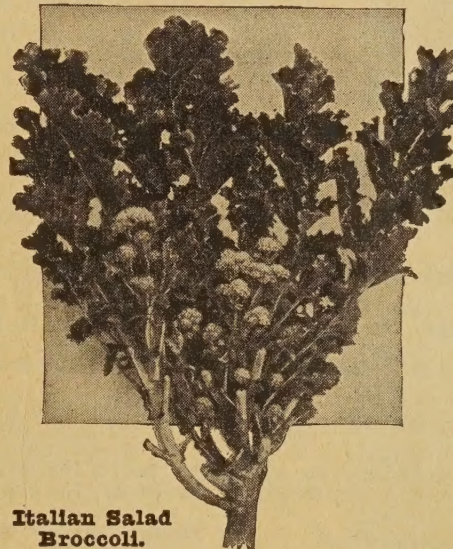
And we know that they will grow before they are sent out. Even then they occasionally do not come up, due to causes over which we have no control, such as covering too deeply or not deeply enough; too little or too much moisture, cold weather, insects, or a crust through which the sprouts cannot penetrate, etc.; therefore, T. W. Wood & Sons give no warranty, express or implied, as to the description (name and kind), productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sell, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

BROCCOLI

Plant in Jan. and Feb.

No. 86. CALABRESE GREEN SPROUTING (90 Days)—Clusters of sprouts are produced throughout a long season. These should be cut regularly. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb., postpaid.

No. 84. ITALIAN SALAD (100 Days)—The type generally grown in Delaware, Maryland and the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Yields an abundance of a most excellent salad. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 85c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 80c per lb., postpaid.



Italian Salad Broccoli.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS Plant from March till July.

[100 Days].—On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower. Plant from March to July, transplanting 1½ feet apart, and cultivate like cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room. After hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved. Easily grown and make a delicious dish, 1 ounce produces 2,000 plants.

No. 87. LONG ISLAND IMPROVED. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50; 2-lb. lots \$4.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.10 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.00 per lb., postpaid.



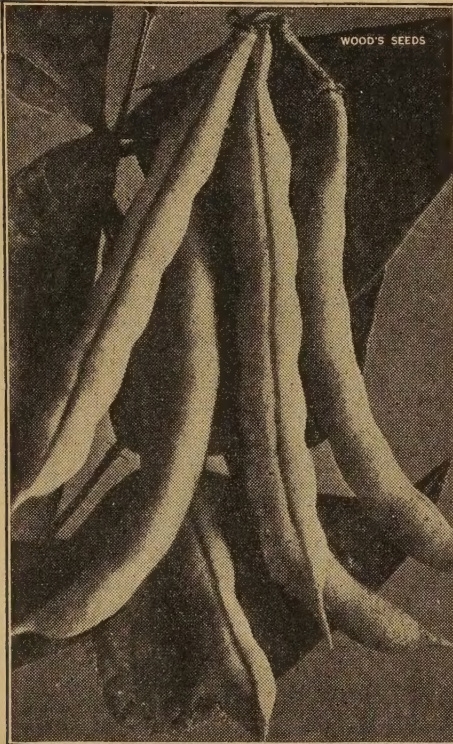
Brussels Sprouts.

BUSH OR SNAP BEANS — Idaho Grown

Plant from April till August

Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet, so do not plant till the ground is warm. To have a continuous supply, plant every two weeks till the middle of August; further south they may be planted even later. Make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the beans 3 inches apart and cover 1½ to 2 inches deep. Give frequent but shallow cultivation up to blossoming time, not afterward, and never when the plants are wet. 1 pound plants 60 feet, 75 pounds plant an acre.

**INOCULATE ALL
GARDEN BEANS
WITH
WOOD'S SEED
INOCULATION**



Tendergreen Stringless Green Pod

green pods are 6 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, meaty, meltingly tender and with scarcely a trace of string. One of the hardiest beans. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.45. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$19.00.**

15. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod (52 Days)—In earliness it ranks among the first earlies; it is as prolific as any bean we have grown, and in quality it ranks with the best. The pods are 5½ to 6 inches long, round, entirely stringless, tender and brittle. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.**

17. Stringless Red Valentine (52 Days)—Has all the fine qualities of the old-time Red Valentine, but no strings. Heavily productive of round, brittle, tender, meaty pods of really fine quality. A dependable bean for the home garden. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$21.00.**

10. Plentiful Stringless Green Pod (48 Days)—**Black Seeded Bountiful.** Plentiful has productivity, bears medium dark green, straight pods 7 inches or more in length, and stringless at all stages of growth. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.45. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$19.00.**

19. Tennessee Green Pod (Brown Bunch). (54 Days)—A big yielder of extra long, broad pods, often 6 to 7 inches long, flat and somewhat irregular, but of exceptionally fine flavor and quality. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.**

20. Dwarf Horticultural (Cranberry or Dwarf October). (55 Days)—Can be used three ways; as a snap bean while young; later, a fine green bean for shelling; for baking when ripe and a splendid dry winter bean. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$21.00.**

16. Tendergreen Stringless Green Pod (52 Days)—From the first to the last picking the pods are absolutely stringless; exceptionally tender, meaty pods that snap like icicles. The pods are 6 inches long, perfectly round; there is no finer bean for the home garden as well as for market. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.**

12. Full Measure Stringless Green Pod (52 Days)—Early, an abundant bearer and for a long season; entirely stringless; the round 6-inch pods are fleshy, firm and tender. One of the best for the home garden and canning. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$21.00.**

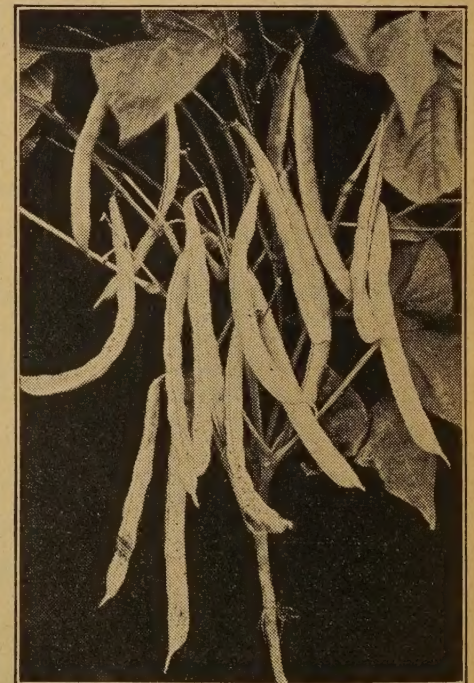
18. Streamliner Stringless Green Pod (50 Days)—Points of merit: 7-inch stringless tender, thick, oval-shaped pods; heavy yield; resistance to cold; long bearing season; makes fine dried white beans for winter use. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**

21. Sulphur or Brimstone (55 Days)—Has a distinct flavor that is highly esteemed by gardeners in the mountain sections. Not stringless but a good bearer and remains tender till the beans in the semi-round to round pods are quite far advanced. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$23.00.**

14. Giant Stringless Green Pod (52 Days)—Almost as early as the earliest; the handsome, meaty, round pods are about 6½ inches long, perfectly stringless, brittle and of as fine, tender quality as any one could wish. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.45. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$19.00.**

11. Stringless Black Valentine (48 Days)—No bean is harder. The 6 to 6½-inch semi-round pods are strictly stringless, of fine quality and delicate flavor. A prolific bearer. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.45. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$19.00.**

13. Bountiful or Early Six Weeks (48 Days)—We think there isn't a better early flat-podded green stringless bean than Bountiful. The rich



**Bountiful or
Early Six Weeks Bearer**

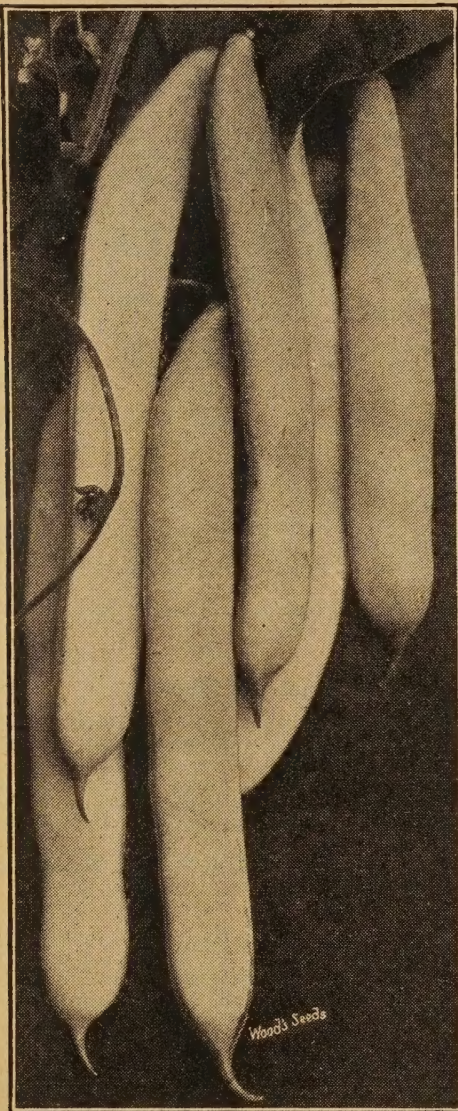
SHELL BEANS

Grow them for baked beans and soups. They may be used while green or may be dried for winter use.

31. Red Kidney (60 Days)—Probably the most universally grown soup bean. The 6 to 7-inch pods are filled with large red kidney-shaped beans that have a rich flavor. A fine baking bean. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$21.00.**

White Navy Beans —The snowy white bean for winter use. See page 52.

WAX PODDED BUSH BEANS



Pencil Pod Black Wax Beans

27. Bountiful Wax (52 Days)—An early, entirely stringless bean similar to the well-known green podded Bountiful, except in color, which is a rich deep yellow. The thick meaty pods are 6 to 6 1/2 inches long, fleshy, very brittle and of fine quality. One of the best bearers. Perfectly stringless from the first to the last picking. The plants branch freely, every branch bearing a generous load of fine quality pods. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; 1/2 lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.**

33. Surecrop Stringless Wax (52 Days)—Hardy, rust-proof and stringless at practically all stages of growth. The rich, yellow, thick and meaty pods measure 6 to 7 inches long, about half an inch wide and nearly as thick, and are produced in great abundance; it is one of the biggest yielding of all the wax beans, and has the advantage of being very early. In hardiness it probably excels all other wax beans. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; 1/2 lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.**

26. Rustless Golden Wax (54 Days)—Our strain is a marked improvement over the type generally sold. It is more disease-resistant, the pods about an inch longer; they are entirely stringless and yield more abundantly. The handsome pods are about 6 inches long, strictly stringless, fleshy, very brittle and tender. Do not be disturbed if the plant throws tendrils; this is an evidence of vigor. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; 1/2 lb. 30c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.95. Not postpaid, lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$24.00.**

28. Pencil Pod Black Wax (54 Days)—The best strain of black wax beans and has all the good qualities that go to make a first-class bean for the home garden and nearby market. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, round and of a uniform rich yellow color; tender, absolutely stringless, very brittle, fleshy and without fibre. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; 1/2 lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**

POLE or CORNFIELD BEANS

Pole beans are sensitive to cold and should not be planted before the ground is warm—two to three weeks later than bush beans. Set poles 6 to 8 feet long, 3 to 4 feet apart, in 4-foot rows and plant five or six beans two inches deep around each pole. A pound plants 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

PRICE All pole or cornfield beans, unless otherwise quoted: **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; 1/2 lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**

54. Virginia Wonder—The earliest of all pole beans. The 5 to 6-inch pods are borne in clusters and can be gathered by the handful; they are round, fleshy, meaty and tender. Especially recommended for home gardens. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; 1/2 lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$23.00.**

51. Lazy Wife (74 Days)—One of the most popular for snaps, shell beans, or dry beans for winter use. The pods, 5 to 7 inches long, are borne in large clusters, long, broad, fleshy and entirely stringless. Flavor rich and buttery.

47. Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead (65 Days)—The long 9 or 10-inch pods are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. Nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature, they continue bearing through the season.

45. Nancy Davis Striped Creaseback (72 Days)—Vigorous and productive; bears quantities of fat, round, fleshy pods nearly 8 inches long. A fine bean for either the home garden or market, particularly for growing in corn. Of extra good quality and stays in condition as snaps longer than any pole bean.

49. McCaslan (65 Days)—A heavy bearer of large, well-filled, deep green, meaty stringless snaps of delicious flavor. Bears all the season if closely picked. The seeds are pure white.

PRICE: 3 varieties described above—By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; 1/2 lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.

50. Cut Short or Cornfield (72 Days)—May be used as snaps, shelled green or dried for winter. The meaty pods are 4 inches long and crowded with beans. A good bean for the small garden.

48. Fat Horse or White Creaseback (65 Days)—One of the earliest and most productive pole beans, bearing round, fleshy pods in large clusters. The seeds are pure white.

55. Missouri Wonder or Noxall (65 Days)—Very early; nearly round, medium green 6-inch pods. Plant in corn to make green shelled beans and for snap beans when young, a good climber and productive.

46. October or Horticultural (Wren's Egg or Speckled Cranberry) (70 Days)—The pods are 5 1/2 to 6 inches long and when young are stringless; one of the most generally grown pole beans, for shelling when green, and for drying for winter. Splendid for baking. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; 1/2 lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.**

52. Kentucky Wonder Wax (65 Days)—Heavily productive of pods 7 to 8 inches long; brittle, tender and almost stringless. The dry beans are somewhat wrinkled. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; 1/2 lb. 30c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15. Not postpaid, lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.80.**

53. Scarlet Runners (65 Days)—Useful as a vegetable and for ornamental purposes. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; 1/2 lb. 30c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.65. Not postpaid, lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.40.**



Pole or Cornfield Beans

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA AND BUTTER BEANS

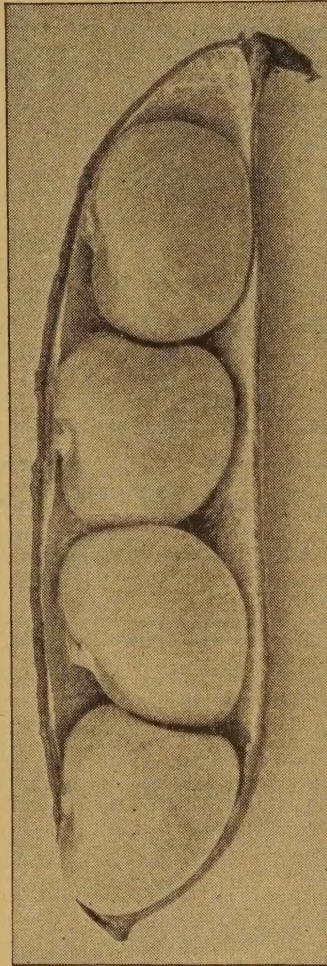
Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted before the ground is warm and frost is over. Plant bush limas in 3-foot rows, dropping three beans 15 inches apart in the row, eyes downward. For the tall varieties, before the seeds are planted set 6 to 8-foot poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4-foot rows. Cover the beans 1½ inches deep; cultivate only when the vines are dry. One pound of the large seeded varieties plants 60 hills; 60 pounds to the acre. One pound of the small seeded varieties plants 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

Small Seeded or Butter Bean Varieties

37. Wood's Prolific Bush Lima (65 Days)—A distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, the beans being larger and thicker and there are more beans to the pod; makes a larger growth—so much so that at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is a larger yielder than other bush limas, being practically loaded down with pods from early in the season continuously till frost. Also valuable as a shell bean for winter use. The best and most prolific of all the small seeded bush lima varieties. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

38. Henderson's Bush Lima (65 Days)—Sometimes called Baby Limas. The original dwarf butter bean, a dwarf type of the Small Pole Lima or Butter Bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness, yet it continues to set pods right up to frost. 18 to 20 inches high; a sure cropper; a fine bean to dry for winter use. This is the bean so popularly known throughout the South as "bush butter beans." By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

42. Jackson Wonder or Calico Bush Lima (65 Days)—Also known as Florida Speckled Bush Butter Bean. This bean originated in the South where many gardeners prefer it to all other kinds, claiming that the flavor is superior, that it is the best bearer of them all, and that in dry seasons it is practically drought proof. About 2 feet high and carry quite a load of pods that contain 3 to 4 beans each. It begins bearing early and continues till killed by frost. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.



Fordhook Bush Lima Beans

Large Seeded Bush Limas

39. Fordhook Bush Lima (76 Days)—Fordhook is the big, nearly round-seeded bush lima that bears in clusters of 4 to 6 pods. The beans are fat, meaty, tender and juicy, and of that dark-green color that indicates fine quality. The green beans, even when full size, are tender, juicy and sweet; they may be used either green or dried; either way they are rich and buttery, with the real lima bean flavor. The growth is upright, about 20 inches, holding the pods off the ground so that they are not injured by wind or rain. Fordhook is the most popular of all the large-seeded limas. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$21.00.

40. Burpee's Bush Lima (75 Days)—The bush type of the large white pole lima and of equally good quality. The plants are uniformly dwarf and erect, branch vigorously and are immense yielders, the pods carrying 3 to 4 large beans. It is ready for the table about a week earlier than the large pole limas. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

43. Baby Fordhook Bush Lima In flavor like Fordhook Bush Lima. In growth like Henderson's Bush Lima. In crossing Henderson's Bush Lima with one of the potato lima types the introducer has brought to you an early and prolific bush lima that will produce abundantly in sections where, because of temperature, the Fordhook will not set pods satisfactorily. The pods hold 3 to 4 small, fat, plump beans that are bright green when fresh and have the chestnutty flavor similar to Fordhook. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

POLE LIMA AND BUTTER BEANS

57. Wood's Improved Pole Lima (Butter Bean) (75 Days)—An improvement on the small Sieva Lima in the size of the beans and pods and in yield. It is remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer, producing its pods in clusters, and it continues to bear over a long season. We recommend it in preference to all other butter bean varieties. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

58. Small Pole Lima or Butter Beans (Sieva or Carolina) (78 Days)—Earlier, hardier and more prolific than the large lima kinds. The "butter bean" of the South, and more generally grown than any other. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

59. Florida Speckled Butter Bean (Calico Bean) (78 Days)—A sure cropper and bears throughout the season. The beans are like the small or Sieva except that they are speckled. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

61. Carpinteria Large Pole Lima (85 Days)—Carpinteria excels in productivity, bearing a great abundance of large pods, closely filled with large plump beans that are thin skinned, extremely tender and of exceptionally fine flavor. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

62. King of the Garden Lima (85 Days)—A heavy yielder and uniformly large podded, containing four or five big, plump beans of the best quality. A most excellent variety. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.



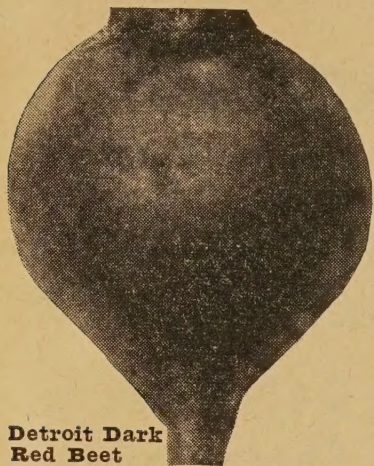
Wood's Improved Pole Lima Beans

WOOD'S GARDEN BEETS

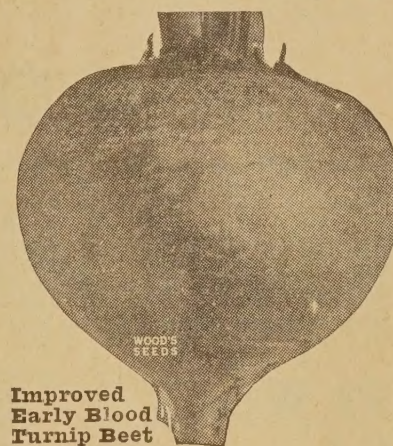
PLANT FROM MARCH TILL AUGUST

An ounce plants 50 feet of row; 6 to 8 pounds plant an acre.

For the earliest beets plant in a hot bed and transplant. For early outdoor crop plant in March and make successive plantings till the end of July; the late plantings are to make beets for winter use and the seeds should be well soaked before planting. Beets are grown on nearly all types of soils but thrive best on a light, fairly deep, well drained loam that has been previously well manured. Use well rotted manure; smooth roots cannot be had if fresh manure is applied. Plant in rows 15 to 18 inches apart; cover 1 inch and thin out to 4 inches apart. Cultivate shallow so as not to disturb the rootlets. Store as recommended on page 7 for carrots. Do not forget that beet tops make fine greens.



Detroit Dark Red Beet



Improved Early Blood Turnip Beet

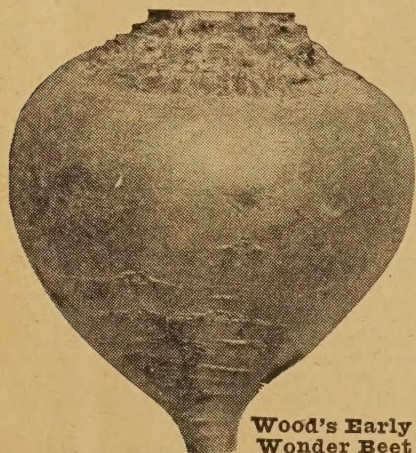
73. Detroit Dark Red (55 Days)—A beet you will like, whether you grow it for home use or market. Almost globe shaped with medium tops and small taproot, very smooth and of dark blood-red color without light rings. A good beet for both early and late planting. The flesh is solid, always tender, of good flavor and excellent color. A splendid beet for bunching for market; we recommend our well bred strain to home gardeners and for market gardeners. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.

70. Improved Early Blood (55 Days)—If in doubt about what beet to plant, you will not go wrong in planting the Improved Early Blood Turnip. The consistent, steady demand shows that it has given unvarying satisfaction and has the indorsement of a large majority of our customers. Not as early as the Extra Early Egyptian, but superior in quality. Of uniform size, with smooth skin free from fibrous roots. Color rich dark red. Tender, sweet and crisp. Ideal for planting in May, June and July to make beets for winter. A fine keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10 lbs. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.

68. Wood's Crimson Globe (55 Days)—If asked the ideal beet for the home garden we would unhesitatingly name Crimson Globe. The shape is nearly a perfect globe about 10 inches around, with smooth skin free from rootlets; the flesh is a rich blood-red, nicely ringed, never stringy, and always tender and sweet. Plant it for your main crop and again in June or July to have beets for next winter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.

69. Crosby's Egyptian (50 Days)—Crosby's is a combination of earliness, good shape, good color and good quality. The color is bright red with bright vermilion-red flesh, very sweet and tender. We have a splendidly bred pedigreed stock that is early, has fine shape and color, and we believe cannot be surpassed for quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.

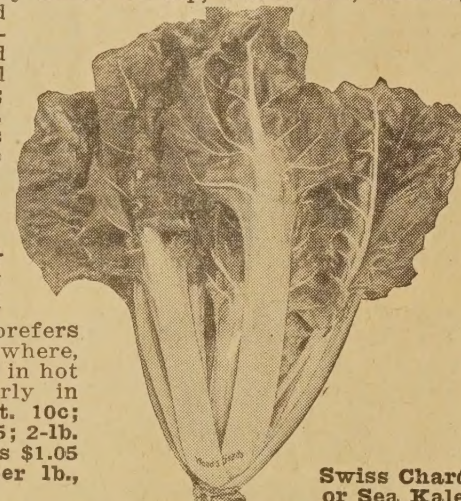
71. Extra Early Egyptian (45 Days)—In earliness no beet can compete with Extra Early Egyptian, adapting it for first early crop and forcing. It is about ten days earlier than Early Blood Turnip, makes fine, smooth, almost flat, very dark-red beets about 2 inches in diameter; firm, crisp and tender; has very small tops. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.



Wood's Early Wonder Beet

67. Wood's Early Wonder

(50 Days)—If earliness is desired, you have it in Wood's Early Wonder, but you have most excellent quality as well. It is uniform in size, shape and color, always smooth, never stringy, and a good keeper. The flesh is a deep rich red, sweet, crisp and tender. This is a fine beet to plant during the summer to grow a supply to put away for next winter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.



Swiss Chard or Sea Kale

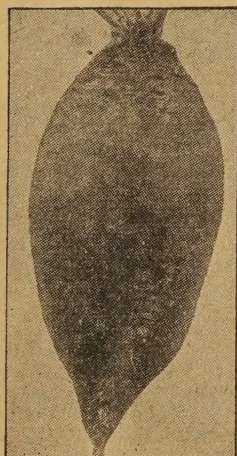
76. Swiss Chard

SPINACH BEET or SEA KALE. (50 Days)—A real cut-and-come again salad; after cutting it quickly makes a new growth. It prefers a light soil, but grows anywhere, and does not shoot to seed in hot weather. Plant from early in the spring till July. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.

PLANT FROM APRIL TILL JUNE 15TH

Stock Beets or Mangels

6 to 8 pounds plant an acre



Soak the seeds for twenty-four hours before planting. Make the rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, the drills one inch deep. Thin out to stand 8 inches apart in the row; young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Cultivate as soon as possible. When frost comes dig the roots, cut off the tops and pile on a well drained situation, covering with straw or corn stalks and an inch of earth. As it gets colder increase the covering. They are acrid when first dug, but if kept till January they will be sweet and succulent. Always feed with some dry roughage.

80. Mammoth Prize Long Red (110 Days)—No mangel can compare with this variety in yield. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. A fine keeper and, at a low cost, will supply an abundance of succulent green food for stock and poultry. Especially adapted to deep soils. Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10; 2-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 90c per lb., postpaid.

82. Golden Tankard (95 Days)—The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for the dairyman on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid, rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils. Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10; 2-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 90c per lb., postpaid.

83. Silesian Sugar (90 Days)—The tonnage per acre is not as great as from other stock beets, but the feeding value, pound for pound, is fully 50% greater because of its high sugar content. Grows partly out of the ground and is easily harvested. Especially fine for fattening cattle and equally as good as other stock beets for general feeding. Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10; 2-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 90c per lb., postpaid.

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE CABBAGE

CULTURE.—When transplanting cabbage plants from the seed bed, set them in good rich soil that has been deeply dug and well manured and apply a fertilizer containing plenty of ammonia. The soil in the seed bed should not be richer than the soil where the plants are to grow, otherwise the growth will be checked. Set the plants as deep as the first leaf stems, give frequent and deep cultivation, drawing the earth to the plants at each working. Set the early varieties 18 inches apart in 2½ to 3 foot rows; the late varieties should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows.

PLANTING DATES (For the Vicinity of Richmond.)

Spring Planting.—Plant the early varieties in boxes indoors or in hot bed in January, February or March; for a summer crop plant the early varieties outside from April to June.

Winter Cabbage.—Plant the late varieties in April, May or June and transplant when large enough.

One ounce will plant 100 feet of row and produces about 2,000 plants; 6 to 8 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre.

93 Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Early, Sureheading and Solid (65 Days)

Earliness, hardiness, solidity, good size, uniformity, fine quality—these characteristics go to make Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield the most universally planted of all early cabbages. It is grown in nearly every garden in the South. Our strain has been carefully bred for earliness and for tight, solid heads of uniform size, shape, fine texture and quality. It is cold resistant, and one of the surest heading of the very early cabbages; its earliness, uniformity and reliability make it a general favorite for both home gardens and for market. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb., postpaid.**



Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

94 Wood's Charleston Wakefield

Fine Size, Fine Quality, Uniform (75 Days)

Sometimes called Long Island Wakefield—Every gardener enjoys a feeling of security when he plants our selected Charleston Wakefield, for it is a thoroughbred. About a week later than our Selected Jersey Wakefield, but considerably larger and heavier, just as solid, with less pointed and thicker heads. It has earliness, hardiness, fine size and fine quality. These are the outstanding traits of character that have made our Selected Charleston Wakefield so popular with Southern gardeners. Exceptionally hardy and good size; a sure cropper and a heavy yielder. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb., postpaid.**

91 Copenhagen Market

(70 Days) — About as early as Charleston Wakefield, yet it has good size for so early a cabbage; about 6 to 8 pounds; nearly round, tightly folded and short stemmed. The quality is equal to that of any early cabbage; fine grained and tender; the hearts are pure white. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb., postpaid.**

96. All Head Early (85 Days)—Fine to follow Wakefield.

All Head is a thoroughbred and leads all the second early varieties in size. It is the earliest of the large heading cabbages; considering its earliness, we would call it extra large. It makes a deep flat head, solid and uniform in shape, size and color, is a dependable header, is compact, with few outside leaves, and in quality is extra fine. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb., postpaid.**

100. Ferry's Round Dutch (71 Days) — A favorite with

truckers for early shipping and local markets. The 4½ to 5-lb. heads are nearly round, solid and of fine quality. Slow to bolt to seed. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75; 2-lb. lots \$2.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.40 per lb., postpaid.**

92. Enkhuizen Glory (80 Days)—Makes globe-shaped solid 5

to 6-lb. heads of fine quality. A sure header, and a good keeper; medium short stem. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb., postpaid.**

95. Early Flat Dutch (85 Days)—For a second early to follow

Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory. A sure header, makes large, flat, solid heads that in point of quality are the equal of any. Has comparatively few outside leaves, the heads being large for the size of the plant. Plant it again in April or May for a summer crop. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb., postpaid.**

104. Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch (110 Days)—Be-

yond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere at any price. It is a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a first-class sure-heading, long-keeping cabbage of the very highest qualities. It has all the good qualities that go to make the finest type of winter cabbage. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75; 2-lb. lots \$2.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.40 per lb., postpaid.**

103. Large Late Flat Dutch (110 Days)—A good strain of

this popular winter cabbage. Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb., postpaid.**

105. Large Late Drumhead (110 Days)—A favorite winter

cabbage recommended for its fine, large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. It has few outside leaves, a sure header. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb., postpaid.**

102. Surehead (110 Days)—A sure header and one of the most

reliable main crop and late cabbages. Heads are large, thick, somewhat flattened, very uniform in size and color, firm and solid; keeps well. Heads ordinarily weigh 10 to 12 lbs. and of the finest quality. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb., postpaid.**

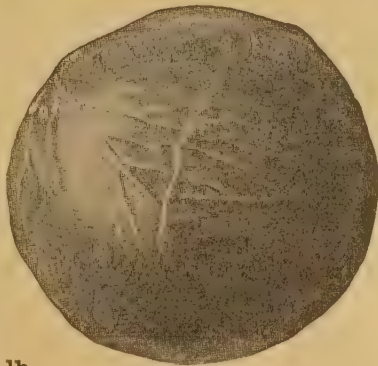
107. Perfection Drumhead Savoy (90 Days) — Should be

grown in every garden. No other winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost when it is equal to cauliflower. If you grow them once you will never want to be without them. To have the finest solid hard heads do not plant till May, June or early in July, as it will not head up hard during very hot weather. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.85 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.65 per lb., postpaid.**

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE CABBAGE SEEDS

106. Danish Ballhead

(110 Days)—One of the strong points about our strain is its wonderful keeping quality, for the heads may be stored almost as safely as potatoes, and furnish a supply from fall till spring. The almost perfectly round heads are solid, hard, tight and surprisingly heavy, so heavy that our Ballheads weigh about one-fourth more than other cabbages of the same size. Even our Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch cannot equal it in solidity, weight, tightness of head and wonderful keeping quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.85 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.65 per lb., postpaid.



Danish Ballhead Cabbage

97. All Seasons

(90 Days)—One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as winter sorts. Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb., postpaid.

108. Mammoth Rock Red

(100 Days)—The largest and surest heading red cabbage and the best for picking. The heads are large, round, very solid and attractive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50; 2-lb. lots \$4.25 per lb., postpaid.

Cabbage Plants

Jersey Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch; ready February till June. 65c per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000 postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.

Late Varieties—Ready from June till September. 65c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF VEGETABLE PLANTS, SEE PAGE 25

Yellows Resistant Cabbages

On soils that are infested with cabbage yellows only varieties that are resistant to this disease can be successfully grown.

110. Marion Market

(75 Days)—The yellows resistant strain of Copenhagen Market; a few days later, but a larger head with the same crisp tenderness. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb., postpaid.

111. Wisconsin All Seasons

(95 Days)—Where cabbage yellows is prevalent this resistant strain should be planted instead of the non-resistant All Seasons. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75; 2-lb. lots \$3.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.35 per lb., postpaid.

112. Wisconsin Hollander

(110 Days)—A yellows resistant strain of Danish Ballhead that retains the good qualities of that sterling cabbage. The heads are large globe-shaped, very firm, of excellent quality and keep well into spring. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00; 2-lb. lots \$3.85 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.75 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.60 per lb., postpaid.

Chinese Petsai or Celery Cabbage

Somewhat resembles cos lettuce. It yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Served with mayonnaise or French dressing, it makes a splendid coleslaw. Can be boiled like cabbage if cooked quickly and served with cream sauce, but is without the strong flavor and odor of cabbage.

Plant early in the spring and again in July and August. Time your spring planting so it will head before hot weather; it heads in 80 to 90 days. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.75 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb., postpaid.

WOOD'S CARROTS

Plant from March Till August.

CULTURE—Plant in a light, rich, deeply worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart ½ inch deep; press the soil firmly after planting and when well up thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart; later plantings should be made in July and August for a late crop to store for winter. In dry weather soak the seeds before planting. To store for winter, pack in dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside in a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to protect from frost. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.

119. Wood's Scarlet Intermediate

(75 Days)—The carrot that should be in every garden. The finest carrot for all purposes. Not as early as Chantenay, being classed as medium early, but makes the size and type of root generally in demand; smooth and handsome, 6 to 7 inches long, 1½ inches thick, holding its thickness to the small tap-root, and has that rich, bright orange colored flesh so much preferred. It is without the heavy core so objectionable in many carrots, and is crisp, tender and of very delicate flavor; has small tops. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb., postpaid.

120. Danvers Half Long

(75 Days)—Danvers thrives on a greater variety of soils than any other variety, and is one of the most productive. The roots are about 7 inches long, smooth and handsome; deep orange color; medium length, tapering to a point. Sweet, crisp and tender. Danvers is one of the most popular carrots with both home and market gardeners. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60; 2-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb., postpaid.

123. Improved Long Orange

(85 Days)—Especially fine for light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange color, free from side roots and superior in every respect; medium late, but can be used before attaining full size. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60; 2-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb., postpaid.

Stock-Feeding Carrot

Plant in March, April and May

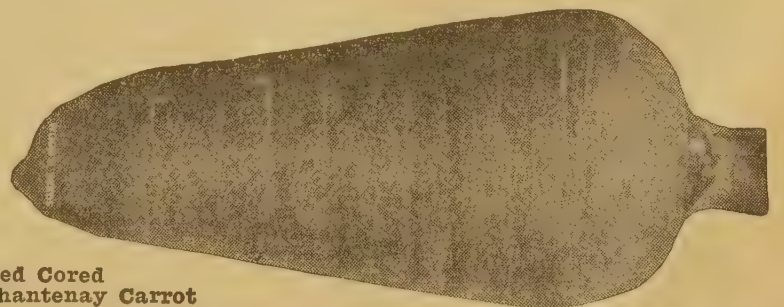
When fed with fodder they make nutritious feed for horses, cattle and sheep, and fine substitutes for grain and concentrates. They will keep stock in good condition.

125. Large White Belgian

—Roots about 12 inches long, 3 to 4 inches across at the top. Flesh white with tinge of cream. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60; 2-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb., postpaid.

121. Emperor

(75 Days)—A little longer than Danvers, but holds its thickness to the tap-root better than most long carrots, being almost cylindrical for the first few inches, then tapering to a semi-blunt end. The roots are 7 to 8 inches long; the rich orange flesh extends to the center of the root and through the small, indistinct core. It is fine grained, tender and of fine quality. Emperor admirably meets the demand of market growers and shippers for a long carrot that packs nicely and presents a most attractive appearance on the market. For the home garden it is a universal favorite. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60; 2-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb., postpaid.



Red Cored Chantenay Carrot

122. Red Cored Chantenay

(70 Days)—A fine, handsome, medium early carrot that can be used while quite young. When full grown they are about 5½ to 6 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches across at the top, tapering to a blunt end. They are smooth, crisp, sugary and tender, fine-grained and without the heavy core so objectionable in many carrots. It is a good yielder, easy to harvest, and in every way a first-class carrot, one that you will like. Chantenay is more generally grown in home gardens and for market than any other carrot. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60; 2-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb., postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE—Plant the early varieties half an inch deep in a hotbed in January or February and transplant when proper size and when freezing weather is past; they will stand a light frost. For late crop, plant Autumn Giant in May or June and treat exactly like late cabbage. Set the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows. When the heads are about 2 inches across, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the head and protect them from the sun and weather; this prevents them becoming bitter and discolored.

No. 128. Wood's Earliest Snowball [90 Days]—Our Snowball is extra fine and will please the most exacting grower. It forms large, solid, heavy, nearly globe shaped pure white heads, 9 to 10 inches across, that are of fine texture and uniform in size. You can grow it outside in frames or in greenhouses with equally satisfactory results. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$3.25; ¼ lb. \$12.00, postpaid.

130. Autumn Giant (130 Days) — Admirably adapted for growing for fall heading. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. Plant in May or June and grow like late cabbage. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50; ¼ lb. \$9.00, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS—Ready February and March. 50 for 80c; \$1.40 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50 for 70c; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

For complete list of Vegetable Plants, see page 29.

COLLARDS

Plant March
Till August.



CULTURE — One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often planted during the spring and summer, the principal plantings are made in June, July and August, transplanted two feet apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. A most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like cabbage.

146. Carolina Header (80 Days)—A collard that heads up like a cabbage, yet is hardy enough to stand more severe winters than any collard we know. It makes a nice sized solid head, with just enough bottom leaves to protect it. The stalk is very short, the head is firm, the slightly savoyed leaves are spaced close together; it is a late seeder. In flavor we do not believe any collard can compare with it. You can grow it on land so poor that it would not produce a crop of cabbage. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb., postpaid.

143. NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM (80 Days)—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor is fine. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 75c per lb., postpaid.

145. WHITE CABBAGE (80 Days)—Called cabbage-collard because of its bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 65c per lb., postpaid.

144. GEORGIA or SOUTHERN (80 Days)—Stands cold weather and adverse conditions splendidly, and grows on land too poor to make a crop of cabbage. Southern gardeners would not feel that their garden was complete without it. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 65c per lb., postpaid.

COLLARD PLANTS—Ready June, July and August. 65c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

CELERY

CULTURE—About 12 to 14 weeks before the plants are to be set in the garden plant ¼ inch deep in boxes indoors, in hotbed, or outside when the ground can be worked. Keep the beds thoroughly moist until the seeds germinate. Transplant from June till October, setting them 6 to 8 inches apart, earth up as they grow, but do not let earth get into the heart of the plant. Celery seeds germinate slowly; soak 24 hours before planting.

Self-Blanching Celeries They grow quickly and blanch easily. The ease with which they are grown should give them a place in every home garden. Plant the self-blanching kinds for earliest use, and the winter varieties for general use later.

138. Golden Self-Blanching (115 Days)—Tender crispness, delicious nutty flavor and absence of strings make our Golden Self-Blanching a real delicacy. The stalks are broad, thick and heavy, and easily blanch to a rich, appetizing golden yellow. It is one of the easiest celeries to grow, for it blanches with much less earthing up than most celeries. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$9.00, postpaid.

137. Improved White Plume (115 Days)—The earliest and the easiest to grow as, being self-blanching, it requires but little earthing up. It has a full heart that blanches pure white; the solid stalks are thick and crisp and have a rich and delicious nutty flavor. A fine celery for late summer and early fall use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.50, postpaid.

Winter Celeries Of firmer texture, more compact and solid than the self-blanching kinds, and better keepers. For late summer and early fall use we recommend that a portion of your planting be a self-blanching kind, but for winter use that a winter variety be planted.

136. Giant Pascal (135 Days)—The large, thick stalks are crisp, of rich, nutty flavor and blanch easily and quickly. The heart is creamy yellow. An ideal celery for late fall and winter and keeps splendidly. It blanches easily, makes large, extra heavy stalks with very large hearts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.50, postpaid.

141. Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery (120 Days) — Grown exclusively for its roots, which are fine for soups and stews or cooked and sliced as a salad. The roots keep all winter if packed in damp sand or put into kilns like beets, carrots and turnips. Plant and cultivate like celery except it does not require earthing up. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

CELERY PLANTS—See page 29.

343. Celtuce The young leaves may be used as a salad, but its chief value is the central stalk. After removing the outer skin down to where it is light green cut into 4 or 5-inch lengths, split lengthwise, chill and eat as you would celery and carrots. The stalks may also be cooked in many ways.

Plant as soon as the ground can be worked and in about 90 days the central stalk is usable and will be found most tender. Earlier the young leaves make a good salad. Repeat plantings every 10 days for a continuous supply. It is good; it is easy to grow and it is healthful. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

CORN SALAD—None available this season.

CRESS

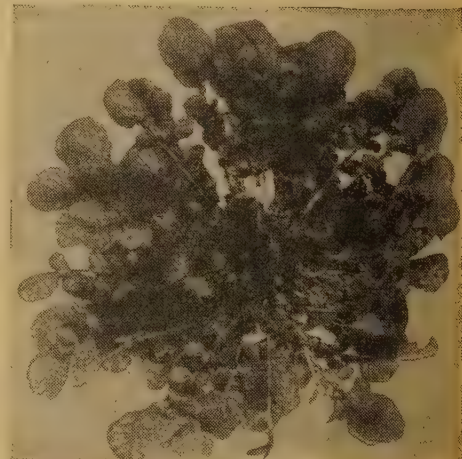
187. WATER CRESS—None available this season.

186. UPLAND (60 Days)

—The perennial variety that stays green the whole year. Boil like greens or serve like lettuce. The flavor is like water cress. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb., postpaid.

188. CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS (40 Days)

—Plant at intervals to have a continuous supply of an enjoyable pungent salad; fine served with lettuce. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.



Upland Cress

Plant from
April Till August

GARDEN CORN

1 qt. is about 2 lbs. 2½ qts. is about 5 lbs.
10 lbs. is about ¼ peck.
15 lbs. is about 1 peck.
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rates.

The varieties on this page are not sugar corns. They are hardier and can be planted earlier than the sugar corns and make excellent roasting ears before the sugar corns are ready.

CULTURE—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent garden corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; **SUGAR CORNS ARE TENDER** and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm, otherwise they are liable to rot. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation, and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks till July or early in August for a succession of roasting ears throughout the season. Plant during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 pounds plants an acre.

150. Bland's Extra Early (65 Days)

If you want the first roasting ears in your neighborhood, you must plant Bland's.

Bland's is pre-eminently the earliest of all garden corns, about a week earlier than Extra Early Adams. It makes an attractive ear of good size and fine quality; the grains are pearly white, plump, milky and tender. If you take a pride in having the earliest garden in your neighborhood, you will have to plant Bland's. We recommend it not only to the private gardener, but to those who grow for market, for in earliness it is ahead of any garden corn in cultivation. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.**

152. Extra Early Adams (70 Days)—The earliest of all white corns except Bland's Extra Early; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. The grains are white and smooth; very hardy and can be planted earlier than any of the sugar corns. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.**

POPCORNS

180. South American or Dynamite (115 Days)—A large grained yellow popcorn; pops perfectly white; very tender. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.**

182. Rice (110 Days)—Pops pure white; the quality is excellent; very tender. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.**

151. Trucker's Favorite (80 Days)

Make a planting of Trucker's Favorite to make bigger ears to come in after Bland's Extra Early.

There is no early garden corn so extensively grown in the South as Trucker's Favorite. It makes an attractive ear about 10 inches long, with a good depth of plump, tender, sweet grains that many prefer to sugar corn. It is much hardier than any sugar corn and can be planted weeks earlier, and is ready for the table or market in about 80 days. Although not a sugar corn it makes the finest roasting ears. We believe we are safe in saying that nearly 90 per cent of the table corns shipped North by truck growers is Trucker's Favorite; on the Richmond market it outsells all garden corns and brings top prices. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.**

154. Ideal or Big Early Adams (75 Days)

Intermediate as to earliness and size of ear, between Bland's Extra Early and Trucker's Favorite. It is harder than any of the sugar corns and can be planted earlier. The ears measure 8 to 9 inches long, with 12 or more rows of round white grains to the ear. Grows about 6 feet high, allowing close planting; early and hardy. This is a good corn to come in after Bland's Extra Early and before the bigger-eared Trucker's Favorite. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.**

155. Norfolk Market (80 Days)

Not as early as Big Early Adams, but makes a larger ear, averaging about 9 inches long. The grains are fairly deep, and when at roasting ear stage are tender and milky. It is hardier than any of the sugar corns, withstands cold ground better and can be planted much earlier. If not used for roasting ears it makes a good yielding corn for feeding. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.**



WOOD'S SEEDS

Trucker's Favorite Corn

1½ lbs. is a heaped quart.
5 lbs. is about ¼ peck.
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

SWEET OR SUGAR CORNS

Plant
May Till
August.

Do Not Plant Sweet Corn Till the Ground Is Thoroughly Warm



Golden Giant Corn

159. Golden Giant (85 Days)—Golden Giant is a cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob, and has all the fine qualities of its parents with the additional advantage of being much larger than Golden Bantam and only a few days later. The cob is small and carries 14 to 18 straight rows of long, deep, thick orange colored grains that cover the entire cob. The shuck covers the tip completely, protecting the ear from worms and birds. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.**

160. Golden Bantam (80 Days)—The earliest and the sweetest yellow-grained sugar corn. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The ears are about 6 inches long with 8 rows of broad grains of exceptionally fine flavor. It is the most popular of all the early yellow sugar corns. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.**

162. Black Mexican (85 Days)—The ripe grains are bluish-black, but are remarkably white in roasting ear state. In tenderness and fine quality none can surpass it. The ears, usually eight rowed, are about 8 inches long and are less subject to attack by worms than most early sweet corns. For family use we recommend it highly to follow the first early varieties. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$23.00.**



Country Gentleman Corn

164. Country Gentleman (90 Days)—One of the richest flavored late sweet corns. Makes a good sized ear, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, pearly white grains of the best quality. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, are usually borne two or more to the stalk, and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. It is sometimes called "Shoe Peg" because of its long, deep grains. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**

166. Stowell's Evergreen (90 Days)—For generations Stowell's has been recognized as the standard late sugar corn for the home garden, for market and canning. The ears are large, the grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary; but its strong point is that it remains in the green state longer than any other sugar corn. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**

163. Golden Evergreen (85 Days)—The well-known Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen were crossed and gave a complete blend that combined the best characteristics of each—a corn that has the color and deliciously sweet flavor of the Golden Bantam and the evergreen habit and tenderness of the Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are larger than Golden Bantam, with the Evergreen type of ear, with 14 to 18 rows of deep, sugary, rich yellow grains. If you plant Golden Evergreen we are sure you will like it, for it has both size and quality. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.**

HYBRID SUGAR CORNS

Hybrid sugar corns have proved bigger and more uniform yielders and of better quality than open pollinated types. The ears are better filled, of more even size and shape, and two good ears are usually borne to the stalk. This is because of better root growth, sturdier stalks and greater disease resistance.

167. Golden Cross Bantam—The outstanding early hybrid for the South. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$3.75. Not postpaid, lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$32.00.**

168. Hybrid Stowell's Evergreen—A better and more uniform yielder than open pollinated Stowell's. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 35c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 5 lbs. \$2.45; 10 lbs. \$4.55. Not postpaid, lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.20; 10 lbs. \$4.20; 100 lbs. \$40.00.**

An ounce plants 100 feet of drill; 8 lbs. to the acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.

KALE

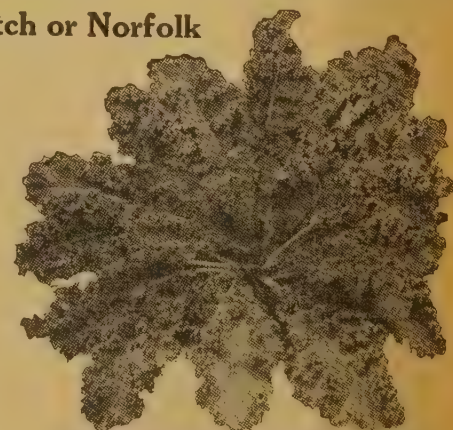
Plant February, March and April.



219. Green Curled Siberian—BLUE KALE or DWARF GERMAN GREENS (65 Days).—A hardy, vigorous, spreading kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. It is hardy enough to stand zero weather. A splendid kale for both home use and market. Slow to run to seed. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.**

220. Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk

(Sometimes called Bloomsdale)—A hardy spreading kale that will stand extreme cold without injury and ships long distances without yellowing. Beautifully curled and retains its crisp fresh appearance long after cutting. Grows close to the ground, 12 to 15 inches high with a spread of two feet or more, and yields a mass of fine salad. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**



Curled Scotch or Norfolk Kale

222. Spring Kale (30 Days)—Sometimes called Hanover Salad. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. Sow at intervals of ten days, so as always to have it young and tender. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 45c; 2-lb. lots 40c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 35c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 32c per lb., postpaid.**

1 oz. plants 50 hills
2 lbs. plant an acre

WOOD'S CUCUMBER

Plant
April to July

Plant when the weather becomes settled warm, not over an inch deep, in hills four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put ten seeds in each hill, thin out to four plants, and give frequent but shallow cultivation. For pickling, plant in June or July.

200. A & C or Colorado (60 Days)—The last word in color, being that intense dark green demanded by market growers. The fruits are about 10 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches thick, straight and symmetrical. The vines are vigorous growers and disease resistant. A grand shipper and equally desirable in the home garden for slicing and pickling cucumbers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

189. Wood's Earligreen (60 Days)—The name Earligreen is descriptive of its earliness and its fine, rich dark emerald green color it holds long after picking. 9 in. or more in length, 2½ in. in diameter, perfectly straight, well filled at both ends, tapering slightly. The quality is extra good. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

196. Improved Long Green (London Long Green). (70 Days)—Our fine strain produces uniformly slender dark-green fruits about 12 in. long. Young fruits are just right for pickles, larger ones for slicing. The most universally grown cucumber in home gardens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

192. Staygreen (60 Days)—Very early and prolific; a heavy yielder of uniformly handsome fruits 7 to 8 inches long that are a beautiful dark green color from end to end. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.

194. Early Fortune (65 Days)—Few cucumbers hold their dark green color better; it does not yellow till almost dead ripe. It is decidedly early, makes fruits about 9 inches long, and is crisp and tender; a fine yielder. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.

197. Green Prolific EARLY SHORT GREEN or BOSTON PICKLING. (55 Days)—An early and prolific cucumber grown principally for pickling. Fruits 4 to 5 inches long when in table condition; dark green and of fine quality. Will continue bearing if kept gathered. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.

201. Gherkin or BURR. (60 Days)—For pickling. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.

202. White Wonder (60 Days)—For the home garden. Pure white at all stages of growth; the quality is fine. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

191. Early White Spine (60 Days)—For generations the favorite cucumber for the home garden. Dark green fruits 7 to 8 inches long; early and prolific. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.



Straight 8 Cucumber

193. Straight 8 (60 Days)—This outstanding variety produces symmetrical, cylindrical fruits 8 to 9 inches long and about 1½ inches in diameter. Fruits are well rounded at the ends, deep green when ready to use, and free from objectionable striping. The flesh is tender, crisp and of fine flavor. Ideal for both home and market gardens and especially fine for shipping. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

198. Early Green Cluster (55 Days)—Very early; bears clusters of two and three. If kept gathered, the vines will continue to set fruit. Just the right size and shape for pickles. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.

190. National Pickling—Exceptionally fine for the production of high grade pickles; straight dark green and well shaped. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.

An ounce produces
about 1,000 plants

EGG PLANT

Plant February
March and
April.

CULTURE—Plant in hotbed in February or March. When 2 inches high, transplant to pots, boxes or in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart, and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Seeds germinate slowly.

No. 206. Black Beauty [120 Days]—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other variety, producing

large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The color is uniform over the entire fruit. The fruits set freely; it holds its color exceptionally well; free from thorns. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00; 2-lb. lots \$5.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$5.25 per lb., postpaid.



Black Beauty Egg Plant

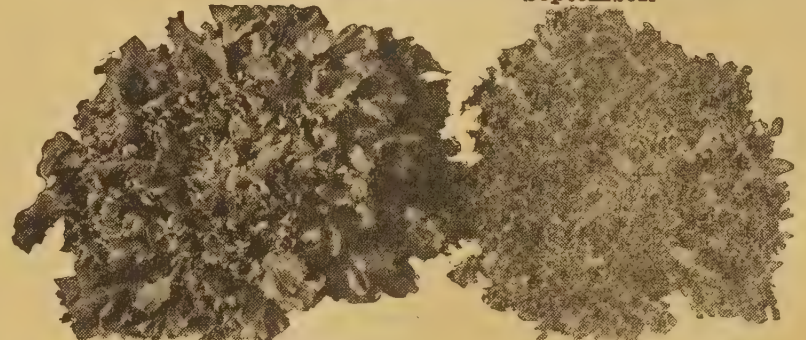
No. 207. Florida High Bush [125 Days]—An unusually heavy bearer,

the fruits being produced high off the ground prevents rot, a decided advantage in wet seasons. The dark purple glossy fruits are slightly longer than thick; bears profusely and continuously; disease resistant. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00; 2-lb. lots \$5.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$5.25 per lb., postpaid.

EGG PLANTS—See page 25.

ENDIVE

Plant March, April
May, August and
September.



Broad-Leaved Batavian

Green Curled

Beginning in March, plant each month till September in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart, but do it when the plants are dry. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

No. 210. GREEN CURLED [90 Days]—The hardy, rich green endive; blanches readily to creamy white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.

No. 211. BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN or ESCAROLLE [95 Days]—A crisp and tender endive for salads or for boiling like greens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.

GOURDS Plant May and June. Plant in hills after frost is past and cultivate like squash.

No. 216. DIPPER—For making dippers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

No. 214. NEST-EGG—A good nest-egg; lasts for years. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

No. 217. MIXED GOURDS—Small varieties, mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

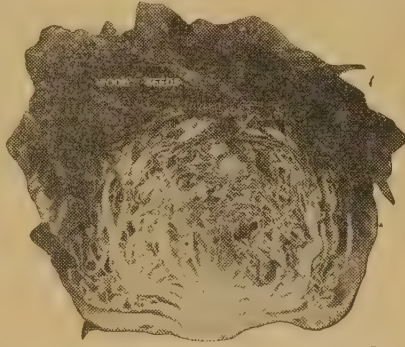
LETTUCE

Plant February to May,
July to October

Lettuce requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation, and plenty of water. Make your first plantings in boxes or hotbeds and harden by exposure; later plant outside and transplant 6 to 8 inches apart in 18-inch rows; or plant in 18-inch rows and thin out. The curled varieties planted thickly make a beautiful border, the rows being thinned out by pulling as wanted. For a constant supply plant every three weeks—lettuce may be had all seasons of the year. An ounce will produce about 1,500 plants; 2 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

230. Wood's Cabbage Lettuce (65 Days) — If asked to name the most satisfactory

all-round lettuce, we would unhesitatingly name Wood's Cabbage. It may be planted in the early spring, in the later summer, in the fall, and it is fine for forcing in hotbed, making a medium large, firm head that blanches nicely. The quality is excellent, the flavor sweet and buttery. You will like it. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb., postpaid.



236. Imperial 44 — If you have not been able to get your lettuce to head plant this newer New York or Iceberg type. It makes firm, deep green heads of good size in warm weather. Plant it instead of New York No. 12. Fine for both home gardens and market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25; 2-lb. lots \$3.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.90 per lb., postpaid.



Bibb Lettuce

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb., postpaid.

240. Cos or Romaine (65 Days) — Dark green strain. Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads which, if tied up, blanch a pure white, and as crisp as celery. Makes fine heads even in hot weather. Very sweet and has a distinct quality that makes a pleasant change from other varieties. Try it to convince yourself how well it merits a place in your garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.

241. Chicken Lettuce (55 Days) — Unlike any you have ever grown, one that will yield more chicken feed than any plant grown for greens. Three to four feet high, loaded with leaves that may be pulled like kale. After cutting it keeps on growing. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.

237. Summer Allheart (65 Days) — No lettuce can compete with Allheart for heading in hot weather and make such large, compact, finely blanching heads; nor is there a summer lettuce of better quality. Its ability to head in almost any weather places it in a class by itself. A thoroughly dependable header under various weather conditions. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

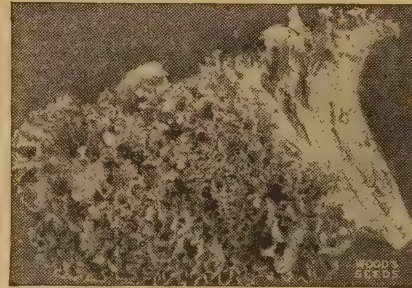
CELTUCE—See page 8.

Lettuce Plants Iceberg and Big Boston—Ready February, March, April, September and October. 65c per 100; 500 for \$2.75; \$5.00 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; 500 for \$2.40; \$4.50 per 1,000.

242. Iceberg (80 Days) — No lettuce is more crisp; the large ribs are like celery stalks. A sure and reliable header even in summer. Forms a large, compact head, very white inside; the quality is fine, being sweet, crisp and delicious. A choice lettuce for home gardens and nearby markets. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb., postpaid.

231. Wood's Improved Big Boston (75 Days) — May be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or under canvass, and always makes large, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts. The heads are extra large, firm and solid, brittle and buttery; the hearts are crisp and beautifully blanched. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.

239. Crisp-as-Ice (75 Days) — Neither extra early nor extra large, but fine for the private garden. In delicate flavor and tenderness no other is superior. The heads are hard, with rich, creamy yellow hearts that are exceedingly tender and sweet. Slow to start to seed. It heads even under adverse weather conditions. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.25 per lb., postpaid.



Grand Rapids Lettuce

238. Grand Rapids (45 Days) — Among the loose leaved lettuces there is nothing handsomer. It makes a quick growth, is hardy and holds its crispness for days after being cut. Forms large, compact clusters finely crimped around the edges. Crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.

234. Black Seeded Simpson (50 Days) — Fine for outside planting to make a tender, semi-solid, crisp head. It is the easiest lettuce to grow; reliable and heat-resistant. If you have not been successful with head lettuce, try Black Seeded Simpson. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.

235. Early Curled Simpson (50 Days) — A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well-blanching, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when young. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.



Kohl Rabi.

KOHL RABI Plant March to May, Aug. & Sept.

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb that grows above ground. Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when 2 to 3 inches thick. Plant in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession, plant every two weeks till end of April. For fall use, plant in August or early September. Kohl rabi should be more generally grown.

225. EARLY WHITE VIENNA (55 Days) — The best and earliest variety; flesh white and very tender; the quality and flavor are excellent. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.25 per lb., postpaid.

LEEK Plant Feb., March & Sept.

CULTURE.—Superior to onions for soup flavoring, etc. Plant early in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high, trim off the tops and roots and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in one-foot rows setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves, and earth up to blanch the necks. One ounce will plant about 100 feet of drill.

No. 227. LARGE FLAG [85 Days]. — Hardy, productive and of the best quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00; 2-lb. lots \$4.75 per lb., postpaid.



Large Flag Leek.

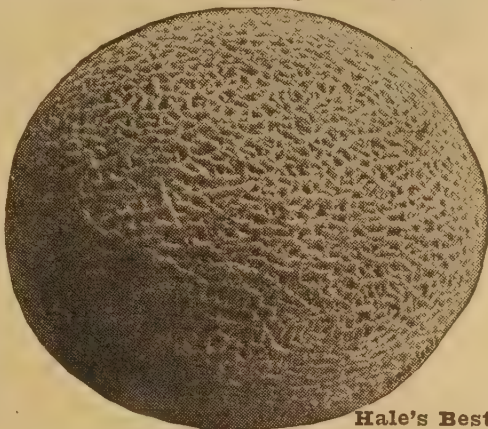
WOOD'S CANTALOUPE OR MUSKMELON

Colorado Grown—Plant in May and June

CULTURE—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about one inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving four strong plants to the hill. Pinch off the ends of the vines when about a foot long; this will make them strong and bear more freely. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to the acre.

No. 260. Hale's Best No. 36 or H. B.—This is probably more generally grown

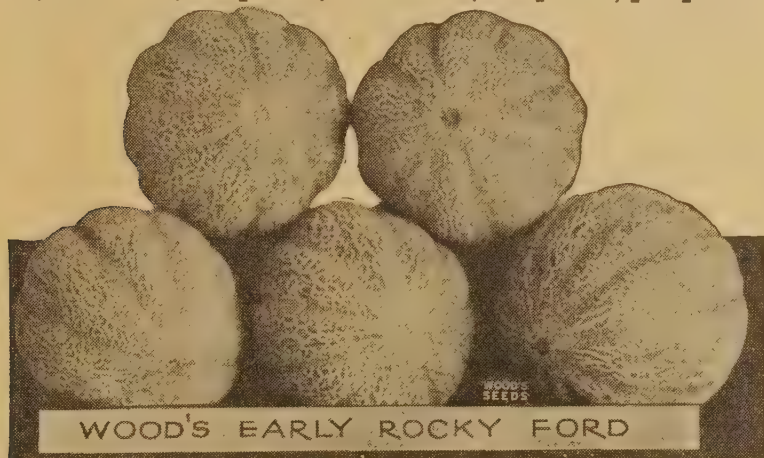
commercially than any other melon. It has held its place as a shipper on account of its earliness, thick meat, fine texture, delicious eating quality and its ability to stand up under hard shipping conditions. About 6 inches long, nearly round, densely covered with netting and almost entirely without ribs. It is also a splendid home garden melon. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.



Hale's Best

No. 256. Hale's Best—Jumbo Strain—A larger strain than the well known

Hale's Best No. 36, largely grown for roadside markets and delivery by truck to the large city markets. The melons are slightly oval, weigh 5 to 6 pounds, heavily netted and more ribbed than No. 36. The salmon flesh is thick, sweet and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.



No. 250. Wood's Early Rocky Ford (75 Days)—A strain selected for earliness.

It is a week to ten days earlier than the original Rocky Ford, like it in shape, but a little larger. The melons are heavily netted, have small seed cavity, firm and thick green flesh, and are attractive in both shape and color. The flavor is deliciously sweet and spicy. It is early, prolific and of fine quality. This is just the melon to follow our Extra Early Hanover. It has that spicy flavor found only in the best cantaloupes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb., postpaid.

No. 253. Gold Lined Rocky Ford (85 Days)—In delicious

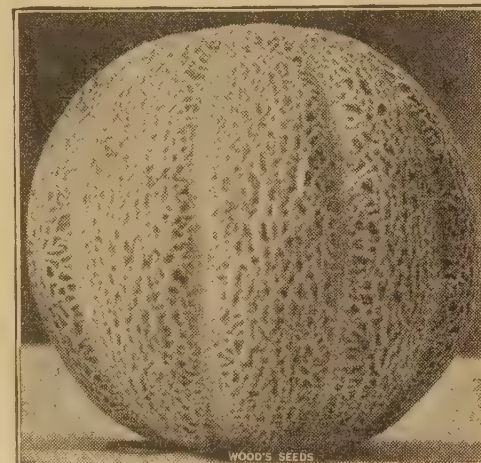
flavor Gold Lined Ford excels the ordinary Rocky Ford; is slightly longer and a few days later. The rich golden meat is thick, fine grained, and deliciously sweet and juicy and can be eaten right down to the rind. The melons are covered with a closely laced gray netting except a narrow stripe between the ribs. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

No. 259. Large Hackensack or TURK'S CAP (85 Days)—

This is the type of melon once called muskmelon. The fruits are large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; has wide slices; is densely netted; the flesh is thick, sweet and juicy. Recommended only for the home garden and nearby market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

No. 247. Extra Early Hanover (70 Days)—

The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large melon, round, slightly flattened at the ends and well netted. The flesh is green, thick and can be eaten to the very thin skin. In earliness, Extra Early Hanover is without a competitor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb., postpaid.



Extra Early Hanover

No. 252. Rocky Ford Netted Gem (85 Days)—The original Rocky Ford. The

flesh is thick, with a small cavity; has that spicy flavor that makes a cantaloupe so delicious. Slightly ribbed, well covered with fine netting and uniform in size and shape. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

No. 251. Improved Rocky Ford Jr. (80 Days)—An early

rust and blight resistant type of Rocky Ford, but somewhat larger. A vigorous grower, the vines keep green and produce big crops of beautifully netted melons. The flesh is thick, the seed pocket small; the netting is close and deep; the flavor is deliciously sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb., postpaid.

No. 262. Banana (90 Days)—When introduced this was a cu-

riosity, but on its merits has become a real necessity. It is banana shaped and has the banana flavor; grows 15 to 20 inches long by four to six inches in diameter; has thick orange flesh with delightfully sweet flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid. Supply limited.



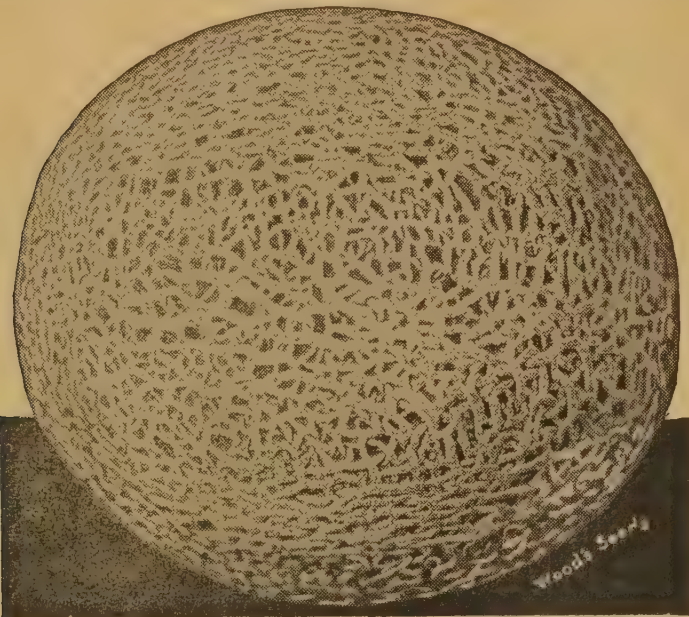
No. 249. Wood's Early Knight (Maryland or Sweet Air) (80 Days)—In earliness

Knight ranks next to our Extra Early Hanover and Early Rocky Ford. It is a happy combination of earliness, productiveness and quality. The melons are nearly oval shaped, densely netted, of good size with thick bright green flesh that is very luscious and ripens close to the skin. Uniform in size, averaging 7 to 8 inches long, 5 to 6 inches across. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

254. LONG JOHN—Crop failed.

No. 263. Glass Melon or MANGO (90 Days)—For preserv-

ing, sweet pickles, mangoes stuffed like peppers, pies, and may be sliced and fried like egg-plant. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.



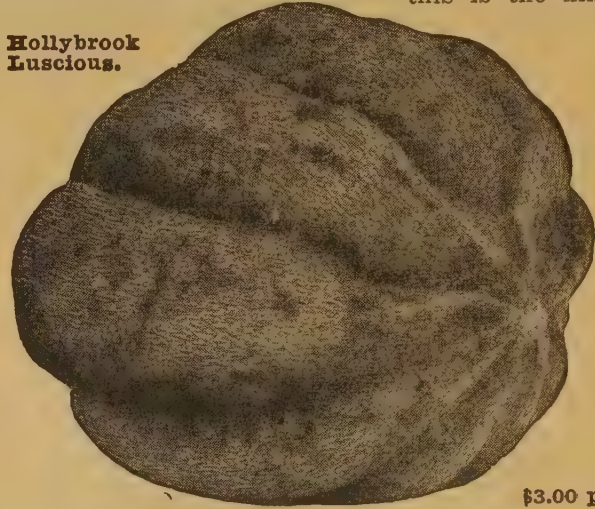
Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe

248. Wood's Perfection (80 Days)—The most delicious of all orange fleshed cantaloupes; beautiful in appearance, but the deliciously sweet, spicy flavor of its fine-grained, thick, solid flesh is its outstanding characteristic. In these respects we have never offered a melon that is its equal. There is no trace of stringiness; the flesh is so thick that the seed cavity is unusually small; it is covered with a lace-like netting over the entire melon. We recommend it to everyone as a melon of surpassing quality and fine delicious flavor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb., postpaid.**

255. Hearts of Gold (90 Days)—The thick orange flesh is deliciously sweet, juicy and spicy right down to the thin rind. The melons are nearly round and are covered with a dense gray netting that is insect resistant; it is also blight resistant. The melons are about six inches long and usually weigh about two pounds. Highly recommended for the home garden and market. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.**

261. Hollybrook Luscious (90 Days)—For flavor and size, this is the king of all melons.

Hollybrook Luscious.



Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs.—they are ideal for home use; one melon is enough for a family. The flavor is equal to that of a Honey Dew melon. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last. **Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb., postpaid.**

245. Honey Dew

(110 Days)—The smooth thin skin is creamy white when ripe and so tough that the melon is practically sealed up and will keep for a month or more. Allow 3 months to mature, pull when the blossom end is slightly soft, and keep a few days before serving. Has a flavor distinct from the flavor of cantaloupe. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.**



Honey Dew Melon

WOOD'S SOUTHERN GROWN WATERMELON SEEDS

Plant in May and June

Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving threestrong plants to each hill. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 pounds one acre.

282. Dixie Queen (85 Days)—Sometimes called Cuban Queen. Not the biggest melons (they average 35 to 40 pounds), but the quality is such that it has created quite a sensation. The sparkling, crisp, rich scarlet flesh is firm, sweet and juicy right up to the rind, which is thin and tough. It has been described as "unbeatable for the home garden." **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb., postpaid.**



Kleckley's Sweet or Wondermelon

269. Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Christo THE "WONDER-MELON" (85 Days)—All of the sparkling, crisp, bright crimson meat is deliciously sweet right up to the thin rind. For the home garden we recommend it without reserve; it carries well for long distances, for the rind, though thin, is very tough. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.**

270. Irish Gray (90 Days)—In sweetness it is like Kleckley's Sweet; in shipping quality, it compares with Tom Watson. The thin rind is so tough it will not burst from rough treatment in transit; its keeping quality will appeal to shippers who have experienced losses on account of glutted markets. The color is a distinct mottled greenish gray; the flesh is red, sweet, crisp and free from stringiness. Although a grand shipper, it is equally fine for the home garden. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60; 2-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb., postpaid.**

286. Garrison (90 Days)—Striped like a Georgia Rattlesnake but distinctly different, being about twice as long as thick, and under favorable conditions grows larger, is sweeter and more delicate. A Florida melon grower says: "It is among the best, if not the very best melon for home gardens and local markets." They often attain up to 75 lbs. in weight. The flesh is brilliant red, tender, luscious, very sweet and has a distinctly delicious flavor. Where Garrison is best known it is preferred to all other melons for home gardens and nearby markets. **Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00, postpaid. Supply limited.**

277. Tom Watson (90 Days)—For years the outstanding shipping melon and equally popular for the home garden. The dark green melons are large and long, the flesh rich red, distinctly crisp, juicy and sweet. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.**

284. Preserving Citron (95 Days)—Used for making preserves and sweetmeats and for stock feeding. Enormously productive; keeps for months. Grow them just as you do watermelons, but not near your melon patch. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.**

WOOD'S SOUTHERN GROWN WATERMELON SEEDS

280. Halbert Honey (85 Days)—The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley's Sweet and much more productive. A long, early melon, with dark, rich, glossy green rind, crimson flesh and sweetness that is unsurpassed. Fine for home use and nearby market, but not well suited for shipping. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.**

275. Stone Mountain (90 Days)—One of the largest of the round or nearly round melons, for they frequently weigh 50 pounds or more. The outside color is dark green; the flesh is deep red, firm and solid, almost all heart with no white hearts or stringiness. It is especially recommended for the home garden and nearby markets; the rind is tough enough to stand considerable handling, and on arrival usually outsells other melons. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60; 2-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb., postpaid.**

279. Improved Georgia or Augusta Rattlesnake (90 Days)—Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon and by many is preferred to all others. Our improved strain is even better than it ever was on account of constant selection and watchful work on it throughout a period of years. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor and fine quality are unsurpassed by any other melon. We recommend it for both the home garden and for shipping. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.**

271. Florida Favorite (85 Days)—Sometimes called Pearson. Not as early as the earliest varieties, yet Florida Favorite is classed as an extra early melon. There are few melons that can equal it in sweetness; it is not stringy; the flesh is bright crimson, crisp, solid and deliciously sweet. Although bigger melons have been introduced, Florida Favorite holds its splendid reputation for uniformly good quality and is a prime favorite especially for the home garden and for shipment to nearby market. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.**



Florida Giant or Cannonball Watermelon

276. Florida Giant or Cannonball (90 Days) — If you grow them on good land, feed them well and leave only one or two melons to the vine, melons weighing nearly a hundred pounds may be grown under favorable growing conditions. The size of the melons depends on the land and the supply of proper plant food, but melons averaging 35 pounds should be produced under usual cultural methods. The melons are oval shaped with blunt ends, dark green skin, firm, crisp, bright red flesh that is inclined to be coarse grained. It is the largest of the newly introduced varieties. To produce extra big melons prune the vines to one or two fruits. The seeds are black. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb., postpaid.**

WILT RESISTANT WATERMELONS

Wilt is the greatest menace to watermelon production in the South and varieties resistant to fusarian wilt have become a real necessity. Wilt is a soil-borne disease and lives in the land for ten to fifteen years.

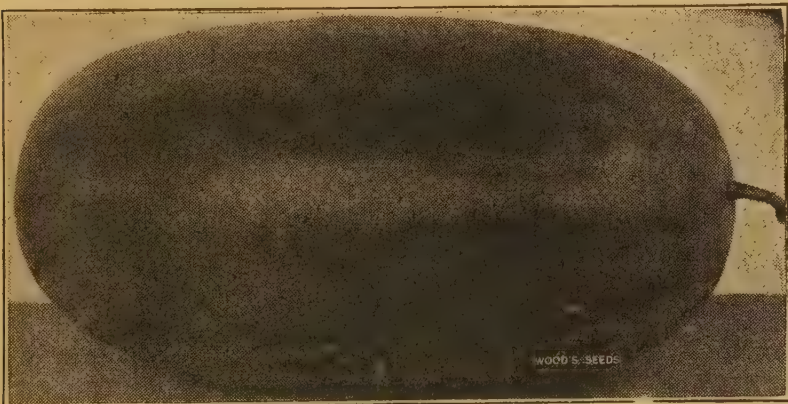
The only remedy is to plant wilt-resistant varieties.

283. Hawkesbury (90 Days), Brought from Australia by the Norfolk Truck Experiment Station and grown on a severely wilt infested farm where our planting stock was obtained. It makes an oblong melon of good size, averaging about 35 lbs.; light grayish green color; tough rind; medium to deep red flesh; tender, sweet and juicy. It should be planted wherever wilt is prevalent. Seeds are brownish black. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.**



Blacklee Wilt-Resistant Watermelon

273. Blacklee —A Florida grower says: Blacklee is the best wilt-resistant melon of them all; practically 100 per cent immune to wilt, and in quality ranks with the best. The dark green rind is about half an inch thick; the flesh deep rich red; seeds black. The rind is very tough, making it excellent for shipping; after pulling it keeps in fine condition longer than other melons; attains a weight up to 50 lbs. To have extra large melons, it is sometimes necessary to remove some young fruits as the vines are so vigorous and prolific they have a tendency to produce so many the average size is reduced. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.85 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.65 per lb., postpaid.**



Leesburg Wilt-Resistant Watermelon

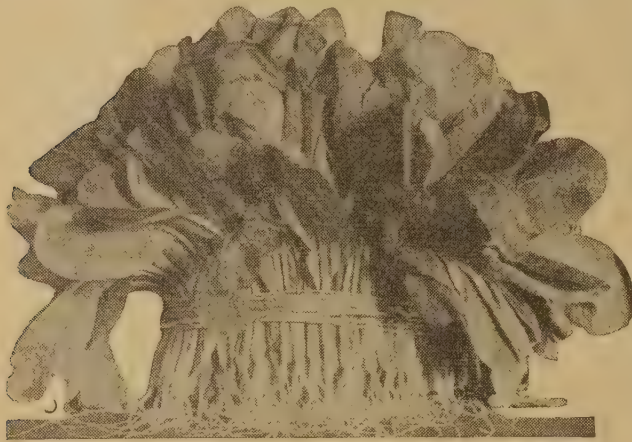
285. Leesburg or Wilt-Resistant Kleckley's Sweet. (90 Days). In every way fully equal to our standard strain of Kleckley's Sweet in quality and size, with the distinct advantage of being wilt resistant. It marks a conspicuous advance in the development of this universally popular melon for growing on wilt-sick soils. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**

Hotkaps Miniature Greenhouses. Protect plants from frost, wind and rain; mature the crops earlier, keep off insects and keep the soil moist. They are individual miniature greenhouses; 11 inches across at base. See page 67 for prices.

MUSTARD

Plant in February, March and April, September and October.
Plant in rows 12 to 18 inches apart; 1 ounce plants 100 feet of row.

291. Tendergreen or Mustard Spinach

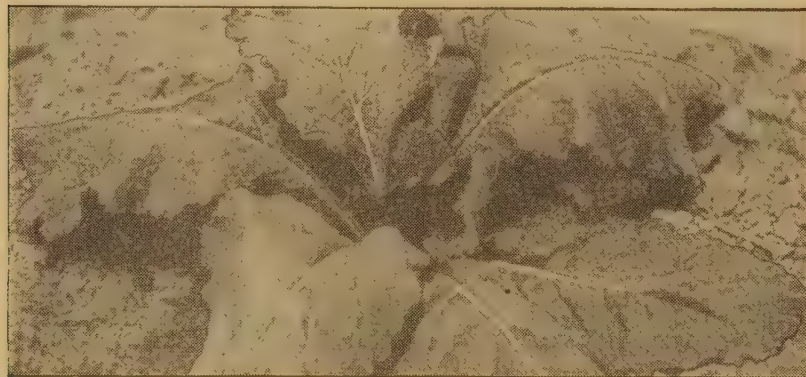


(25 Days)—A mild mustard with a spinach flavor that can be grown in 3 to 4 weeks, and in almost any season of the year, even during hot summer weather, and make an abundance of greens. Make a planting every two weeks. **Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb.**

290. Southern Giant Curled (35 Days)—

The leaves are beautifully ruffled, curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor.

Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.



292. Chinese Broad Leaved (40 Days)—

Makes a large and tender growth without bitter taste. Ready six weeks from sowing; sweet and pungent. A fine salad or may be boiled for greens. **Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

294. Florida Broad Leaved (40 Days)—

Popular for its fine table quality. Large leaves, broad and thick; a quick grower; slow to shoot to seed. **Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

OKRA OR GUMBO

When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart and thin out to a foot apart. For winter use, slice into narrow rings when young, string them and hang in the shade to dry; or they may be pickled like cucumbers or canned. One ounce will plant 30 feet of drill.

297. Dwarf Long Green Pod (60 Days)

—Dwarf, but immensely productive. The pods are tender, of the best quality, set thickly on the plant, form early and are borne throughout the season. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb., postpaid.**

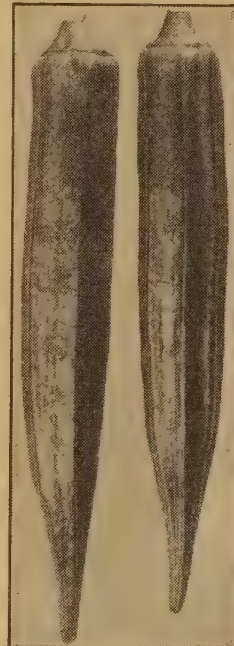
296. White Velvet (60 Days) —

Bears round, white, smooth pods, 6 to 7 inches long, without ridges like other varieties; slender, fleshy and very tender. The extra large pods are produced in great abundance. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 85c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 80c per lb., postpaid.**

298. Perkins Mammoth Long

Green (60 Days) —

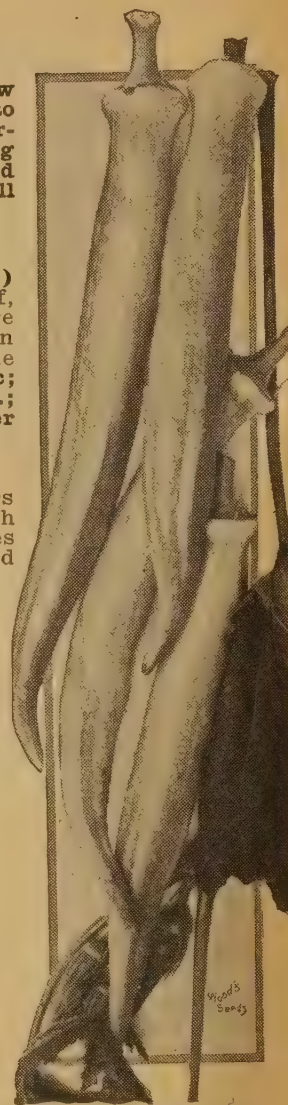
Wonderfully productive; the intense green pods, 8 to 9 inches long, are borne from 3 to 4 inches above ground to the top of the plant. The long slender pods are straight, pointed, and hold their tenderness. Fine for canning. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb., postpaid.**



Clemson Spineless Okra

295. Clemson Spineless (60 Days) —

The Clemson Experiment Station introduced this newest okra variety that was awarded the silver medal by the All America judges. It is a spineless strain of Perkins Mammoth Long Green; produces a prodigious crop of rich, deep green, tender, straight spineless pods of uniformly fine quality. As early as Perkins. Grows 4 feet high. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**



Perkins Mammoth Long Green Okra

PARSLEY

CULTURE—Plant in February, March or early in April half an inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the soil after planting. Slow to germinate, sometimes 2 or 3 weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking 24 to 36 hours before planting, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture. A few radish seed should be sown in the row with parsley to mark the row and allow early cultivation. The radishes can be pulled early and will not interfere with the parsley. If dried crisp and rubbed to powder it may be bottled for use later. An ounce plants 100 feet.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

No. 314. Champion Moss Curled (70 Days) —

The most improved strain; is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb., postpaid.**

No. 315. Plain or Single (70 Days) —

Hardier than the curled; stronger flavored; color very dark green; fine for flavoring soups, stews and garnishing, or they may be dried till crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles till needed. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**

No. 313. Hamburg Parsnip Rooted (90 Days) —

Both the tops and roots are edible. The 5 to 6-inch parsnip-like roots are used for flavoring soups and stews, and may be stored for winter use. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40; 2-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.**

WOOD'S BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS are from layers of known performance. For breeds and prices, see page 63.

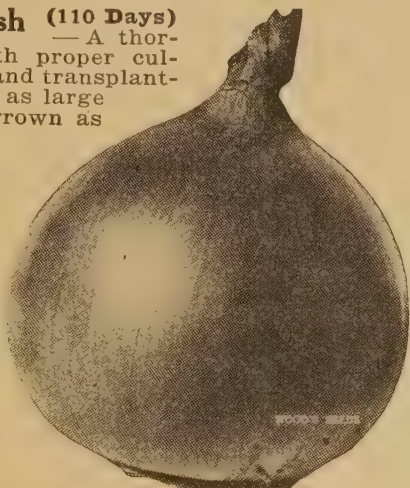
Plant 1 oz. to 100 feet of row; 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre.

WOOD'S ONION

Plant in Feb., March, April, August and September.

306. Valencia Sweet Spanish (110 Days)

—A thoroughbred among onions. With proper culture, sowing the seeds in beds and transplanting 4 inches apart in the row, as large and as sweet onions can be grown as any that are imported. The globe shaped bulbs are light yellow; the flesh sparkling white, fine grained, mild and exceptionally sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00; 2-lb. lots \$4.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.25 per lb., postpaid.



Valencia Sweet Spanish Onion

308. Prize Taker or Spanish King (100 Days)

Large and of fine flavor, like nearly all Spanish onions. The skin is rich straw color, the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up firm and hard; a good cropper and always uniformly globe shaped with small neck. The young plants can be used as a salad, the half grown onions in early summer and the ripe onions during the remainder of the year. Prize Taker is a success wherever onions can be grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00; 2-lb. lots \$4.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.25 per lb., postpaid.

303. Silver Skin or White Portugal (100 Days)

—A beautiful pure white onion of good size, largely used for growing matured onions, for sets, for pickling, for bunching in the spring and for use as a salad when young. The flesh and skin are pure white, very mild and sweet. It makes a nice, firm, hard onion, one that will keep. The small bulbs make as good a pickling onion as our White Pearl. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5; 2-lb. lots \$4.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.25 per lb., postpaid.



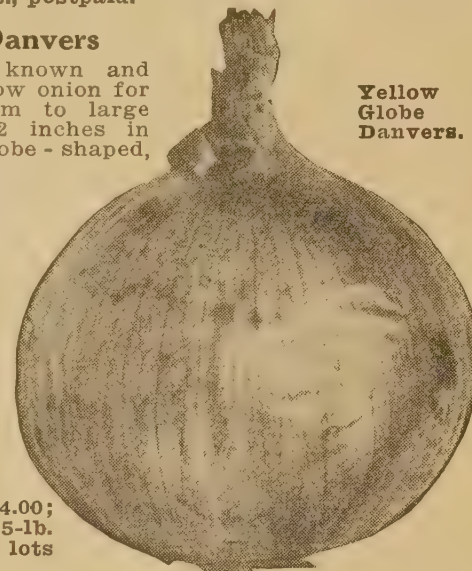
Silver Skin or White Portugal

In February, March and April plant thickly ½ inch deep in hot-beds or plant outside later. When the size of a goose quill transplant 3 to 4 inches apart in 15 to 18-inch rows. Plantings may also be made where the onions are to grow, thinning out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart, but the transplanting method saves seeds, at least two weeding, and gives larger yields. **KEEP FREE OF WEEDS.**

301. Ebenezer (100 Days)—Makes a flattened globe-shaped onion of exceptional keeping quality. Popular also for growing onion sets that yield bumper crops with a very small per cent of seed stalks. The flesh is white, mild and sweet; the outside color dark yellow; the onions are wonderfully firm and solid and will keep almost the year round. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00; 2-lb. lots \$3.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.60 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.50 per lb., postpaid.

302. Yellow Globe Danvers

[110 Days].—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. Medium to large size, averaging about 2 inches in diameter, uniformly globe-shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Early and even ripening, attractive, uniform shape, good keeping quality and mild flavor have all combined to make Danvers the most popular yellow onion for spring planting. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00; 2-lb. lots \$3.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.60 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.50 per lb., postpaid.



Yellow Globe Danvers.

ONION PLANTS—Ready after March 1st. 65c per 100; 500 for \$2.75; \$5.00 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; 500 for \$2.40; \$4.50 per 1,000.

½ peck 4 lbs.
Peck 8 lbs.
Bushel 32 lbs.

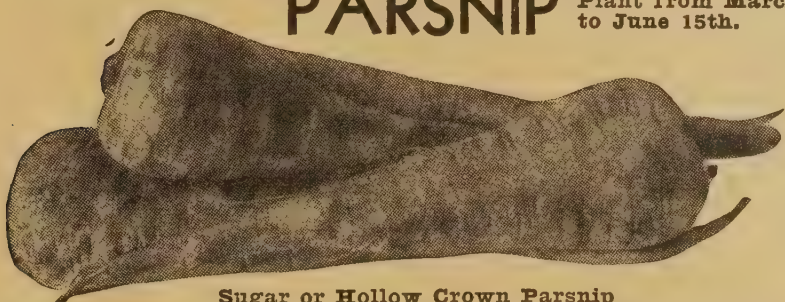
ONION SETS

Bushel Prices
Quoted on
Request.

CULTURE.—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Potato Onions, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 10 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared and they will be ready for the table several weeks earlier than onions grown from seeds. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring. 5 to 8 bushels plant an acre.

PARSNIP

Plant from March to June 15th.



Sugar or Hollow Crown Parsnip

CULTURE—Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit and continue planting till the middle of June. Plant ½ inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 inches apart, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can be dug as wanted, or stored for winter use. Do not use fresh stable manure on parsnips. An ounce plants 25 feet of drill; 5 pounds plant an acre.

317. Sugar or Hollow Crown [100 Days]—The standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.



Ebenezer

—No onion will keep better, and none send up as few seed stalks. It makes a fine, hard onion of good size and matures early. By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; ½ peck 85c; peck \$1.45. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ peck 65c; peck \$1.15.

YELLOW DANVERS

—The most popular of all the yellow varieties; the large, handsome onions are ready early in the summer. By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; ½ peck 85c; peck \$1.45. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ peck 65c; peck \$1.15.

85c; peck \$1.45. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ peck 65c; peck \$1.15.
SILVER SKIN—Silvery white. The best white onion for spring setting; mild flavor. By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; ½ peck 90c; peck \$1.50. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ peck 70c; peck \$1.20.
WHITE MULTIPLIER—Fine for early spring bunching. Matures very early; the flesh is pure white and mild. Keeps well. By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; ½ peck \$1.20; peck \$2.00. Not postpaid, lb. 35c; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.75.
YELLOW POTATO—By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; ½ peck \$1.25; peck \$2.15. Not postpaid, lb. 35c; ½ peck \$1.05; peck \$1.85.

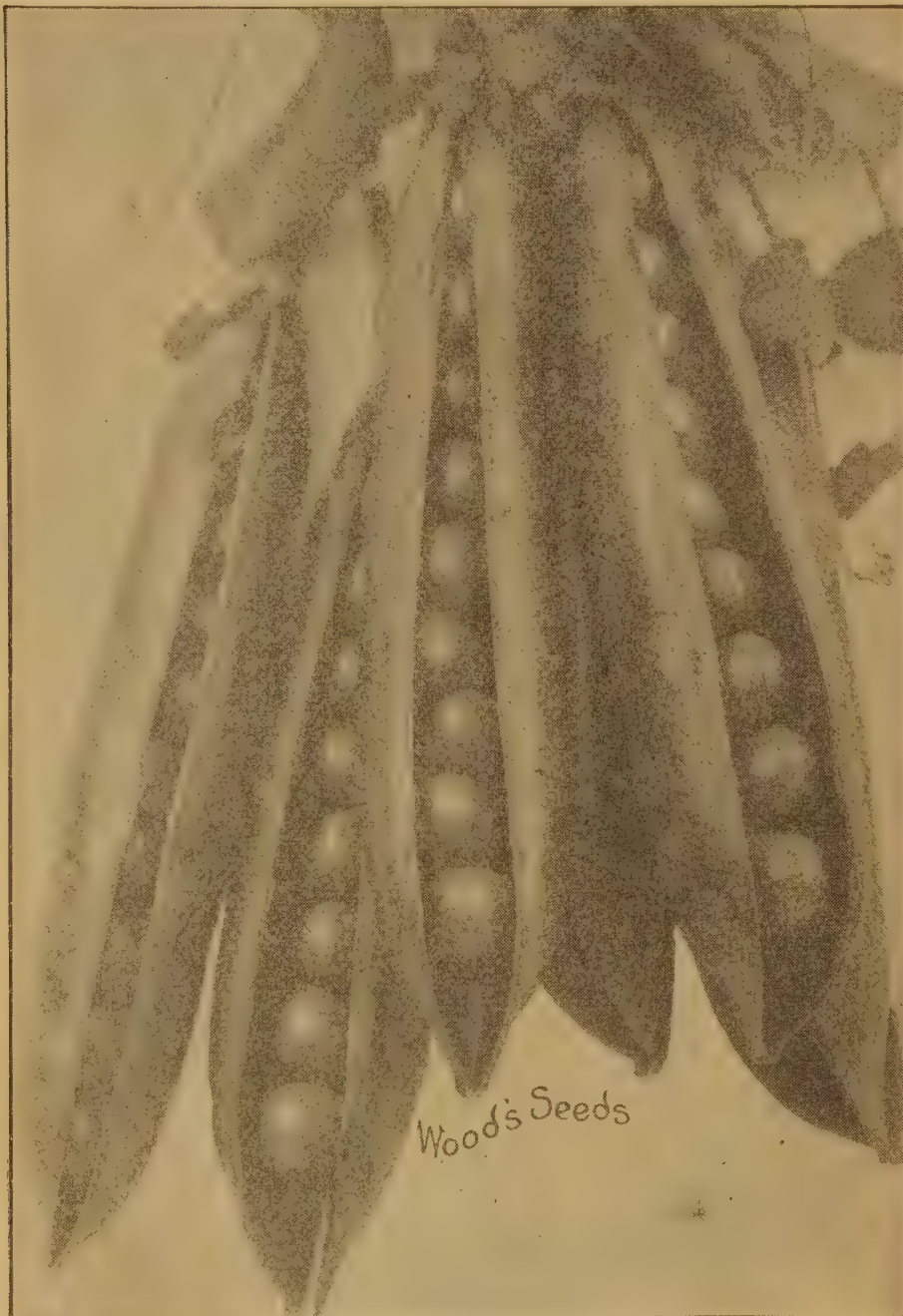
GARDEN PEAS—Early Varieties

(Varieties marked with star (*) are wrinkled)

Plant February to
May and in
August.

**INOCULATE ALL
GARDEN PEAS
WITH
WOOD'S SEED
INOCULATION**

Peas do best in a light, rich, loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy and should be planted later, but they are sweeter and better flavored. For a continuous crop, plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, 2½ to 3 feet between the double rows; stake the tall varieties with brush and work the earth toward them two or three times during growth. Gather as fast as they are fit to use, otherwise they will stop bearing. 2 lbs. will plant 100 ft. row; 90 lbs. per acre.



Early Bird or Laxton's Superb Peas

328. Early Bird or Laxton's Superb (55 days; height 18 to 20 inches)—The earliest large-podded semi-wrinkled pea bearing medium dark green pods 4 to 4½ inches long that usually contain 7 to 9 large peas of quite good quality. Hardy enough to allow planting two weeks ahead of the wrinkled varieties. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

325. Little Marvel* (55 days; height 18 inches)—Among the earliest of the better wrinkled peas; has a stocky vine heavily set with dark green 3-inch pods closely crowded with 6 to 8 peas of exceptionally good quality and flavor. Only a few days later than the extra early smooth seeded peas, but of better quality; tender and sweet. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

319. Wood's Pedigree Extra Early (50 days; height 2½ feet) — All that its name implies, a thoroughbred pea. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually 5 to 7 beautiful green peas, the pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked. We recommend this pea on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods and great productiveness. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

329. Laxtonian or Hundredfold* (Sometimes called Blue Bantam). (55 days; height 15 to 18 inches)—A fine combination of earliness, productiveness and extra fine quality. A wrinkled pea, producing large, intensely dark green pods 4 inches long, containing 6 to 8 large, luscious peas. There is no better extra early wrinkled pea. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

323. Laxton's Progress* (53 days; height 15 to 18 inches)—The earliest and one of the best of the large-podded wrinkled peas, and yields better than any other pea of equal quality; the 4 to 4½-inch pods are dark green, large, long and well filled with sweet and delicious peas. Progress will appeal to both home gardeners and market growers because of its earliness and its really choice, sweet quality. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

332. Thomas Laxton* (55 days; height 2½ feet)—An exceptionally fine wrinkled pea with dark green pods nearly 4 inches long that are packed with peas, often 7 or 8 to the pod. It is only a few days later than the extra early smooth peas; is quite hardy and very prolific. In quality, the peas are without a superior. Recommended for earliness, size and fine quality. Only a few days later than Extra Early Alaska. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35.** Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

322. Large Podded Alaska or Ameer (55 days; height 2½ feet)—Only a few days later than Extra Early Alaska, but the pods are very much larger, the peas are larger, and it is more productive. The dark green pods are frequently borne in pairs; its hardiness allows earlier planting than the wrinkled varieties; it bears abundantly and the quality is good. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35.** Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00. Supply limited.

324. Nott's Excelsior* (60 Days; height 15 inches)—Has all the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem, but is a better yielder. The 3-inch pods contain 5 to 7 good sized, tender and delicious peas. A wonderful yielder and highly recommended. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

321. Wilt-Resistant Extra Early Alaska (Sometimes called Nonpareil and Earliest of All). (50 days; height 2½ feet)—Recommended for its earliness and hardiness, allowing extra early planting; pods and peas are not large, but are borne in abundance. In earliness it is a close rival to our Pedigree Extra Early. A prime favorite with market growers as it holds its green color so well, and almost the entire crop can be gathered at a single picking. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

SECOND EARLY AND LATE PEAS

Varieties marked with a star (*) are wrinkled.



Wood's Dark Green Telephone

337. Bliss Everbearing* (70 days; height 2½ feet)—If picked as the pods mature, the vines throw out branches bearing pods, that mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are of good size, tender, and of fine flavor. Pods 3 inches long, broad, of good size and well filled. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.**
 Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

345. Dwarf Telephone or Daisy* (70 days; height 1½ feet)—A dwarf type of our tall Telephone, with all the splendid qualities of that fine pea, and about a week earlier. It is an abundant bearer of long, broad, straight pods about 4½ inches long that frequently contain 7 to 8 big, luscious sweet peas. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.**
 Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

340. Champion of England* (80 days; height 4 feet)—Regarded as one of the best late peas. Highly prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth; pods 4 inches long, broad, nearly straight, medium dark green color; of delicious flavor; a very profuse bearer. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.**
 Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

342. Large White Marrowfat (80 days; height 4 feet)—A big yielder for mid-summer and late crop. The pods contain 4 to 5 peas, are about 3 inches long, full to the ends. Not as sweet as the wrinkled varieties, but undoubtedly the most productive of all garden peas and very hardy. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05.**
 Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

339. Wood's Dark Green Telephone* (75 days; height 3½ feet)—A highly bred pea of attractive appearance and fine quality. This pea should not be confused with the light colored Telephones as generally sold. Our Telephones are longer and larger podded, much darker green and are richer in flavor. The pods generally measure 5 to 5½ inches long, are broad, straight and are filled to capacity with big, tender peas, usually 6 to 8 peas to the pod. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.**
 Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

Edible Podded or Salad Peas

344. Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar*

The finest type of sugar peas. Has no equal for sweetness and tenderness

(75 days; height 4½ feet)—Really a double purpose pea, for it may be used as an edible podded as well as a shelled pea, and is the equal of the sweetest wrinkled variety. The pods when about half grown should be sliced and boiled like snap beans and served with butter or sauce to make a tempting and delicious dish. The pods are 5 to 6 inches long, 1½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a long season. Requires support. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75.**
 Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

343. Dwarf Gray Sugar (75 days)—A highly productive pea growing 2½ feet high, bearing an abundance of sweet, tender pods about 3 inches long. Prepare for the table just as you would snap beans. The pods are not as large as our Mammoth Luscious; the flavor is fine; resistant to fusarium blight; purple blossom. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35.**
 Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

Plant February and March
 May to July

PEPPER

One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants

Plant in boxes in February or March, cover ¼ inch deep, and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, and until July, plant outside for a late crop. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are six inches high, will materially increase the yield.

353. Ruby Giant or World Beater

(115 Days). Larger than Ruby King and almost as early; 5 inches long by 3½ inches across; flesh thick and mild. A really fine all-round pepper for the home garden and market. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00;** 2-lb. lots \$5.85 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.70 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$5.65 per lb., postpaid.

357. California Wonder (120 Days). In size it compares with Chinese Giant, about 4 inches across by 4½ to 5 inches long, but in thickness of flesh there is no other pepper to compare with it; with most of them the flesh is a quarter of an inch thick. This is its outstanding point of excellence, for such thickness of flesh is not found in any other pepper. It is medium early; the quality is of the finest, being sweet, crisp, tender and never hot. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$9.00;** 2-lb. lots \$8.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$8.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$8.25 per lb., postpaid.

352. Large Sweet Bull Nose (120 Days). Large fruits with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for salads and stuffing. Grows 2 feet high and very productive. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50;** 2-lb. lots \$4.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.15 per lb., postpaid.



Ruby Giant Pepper

354. Ruby King (110 Days). Wonderfully productive, bearing fruits 4½ to 5 inches long by 3 inches across. Its large size and thick, mild flesh make it particularly fine for stuffing. Color bright ruby red. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00;** 2-lb. lots \$4.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.50 per lb., postpaid.

356. Early Neapolitan (100 Days). The earliest of all good sweet peppers. A week earlier than any large bell pepper. A wonderful bearer, 30 to 40 fruits being borne by a single plant. About 4 inches long by 5 to 6 inches around; bright red, thick, very mild and sweet. Bears continuously till frost. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50;** 2-lb. lots \$4.30 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.15 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.00 per lb., postpaid.

355. Pimento (110 Days). Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked; can be served as a salad and for canning is especially fine; smooth and uniform in shape and size; bears abundantly till frost. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00;** 2-lb. lots \$7.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$7.60 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$7.50 per lb., postpaid.

358. Long Red Cayenne (125 Days). Very hot, used for pickling and drying for winter use; 3 to 4 inches long; a profuse yielder. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50;** 2-lb. lots \$4.30 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.15 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.00 per lb., postpaid.

359. Red Chili (140 Days). Bears immense quantity of small, hot peppers for making pepper sauce, pepper vinegar, pickling and drying. Pods 1½ inches long. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50;** 2-lb. lots \$4.30 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.15 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.00 per lb., postpaid.

PEPPER PLANTS—See page 25.

PUMPKIN

Plant
May and
June

Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin

365. Virginia Mammoth —We have never grown a pumpkin that combined so many good qualities as the Virginia Mammoth. It not only grows to an immense size, but its keeping quality is most remarkable. We have kept them in fine condition for a whole year after they were taken from the field. It is undoubtedly the best and most productive pumpkin for southern growers. Oval shaped, the flesh thick, of fine flavor; makes as delicious pumpkin pie as anyone could wish, and is equally good for stock feeding. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.

Plant in May or June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, one inch deep, and cultivate till the vines get strong; thin out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows. One ounce will plant 20 hills, 3 lbs. will plant one acre.

366. Sugar or Pie —Not large, but one of the sweetest and best for pies; fine grained, deliciously sweet and a good keeper; flesh rich, deep orange-yellow. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.

369. King of the Mammoths or Jumbo —A giant among pumpkins; they have been grown 2 feet or more in diameter; they usually average about 60 pounds. Bright yellow with thick, firm orange-yellow, sweet and tender flesh; fine for pies and stock feeding. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

367. Cashaw or Crookneck —Green striped. A fine table pumpkin and equally good for stock. Large and very productive; meat is rich, yellow, tender, of the best flavor, very sweet and a good keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40; 2-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.

368. Tennessee Sweet Potato —The creamy white flesh is very thick, fine grained, very sweet and delicious and like the sweet potato in flavor. A first-class keeper and a good yielder. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.

370. Large Sweet Cheese —A fine pumpkin for both table and stock. Often attains 25 pounds in weight; they are mottled green and yellow when young, becoming creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is yellow, extra thick, tender, sweet and of the finest quality. For pies, for canning and for feeding stock, it is first class. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.

371. Corn Field Pumpkin —For stock feeding; usually planted in cornfields, making enormous crops. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.

1 oz. will plant 50
feet; 8 to 10 lbs.
1 acre

RADISH

Plant February
to May; August
and September

To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly. Commencing with the first mild spell, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply worked soil. May also be grown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or planted in the row with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips.

PRICE All varieties unless otherwise quoted: Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

378. Extra Early Scarlet Globe (25 Days) —So quick in growth that it can be depended on to produce crisp, juicy radishes with that snappy quality a radish should have. Almost globe-shaped; color a rich bright scarlet; flesh white. Thoroughly satisfactory.

375. Early Red or Scarlet Turnip (Scarlet Button). (25 Days) —A quick growing, round, rich red radish, with small tops; crisp and tender. Fine for early outdoor planting.

376. Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip or Sparkler. (25 Days) —The bright scarlet color relieved by the pure white tip makes it particularly attractive. Crisp and snappy, yet mild in flavor.

382. Round Radishes Mixed —All the round varieties mixed; just the thing for the home garden.

388. Brightest Long Scarlet (30 Days) —Bright scarlet with white tip; crisp, tender and sweet; flesh very white, mild and tender.

381. French Breakfast (25 Days) —Shaped like an olive; the upper part is bright scarlet, shading to clear white at the tip. The roots are about an inch and a half long, crisp, sweet and tender; grows quickly.

385. Long Scarlet Summer (35 Days) —No radish will keep as long nor grow as large and still remain firm and crisp. Fine for growing outdoors for summer use; bright scarlet shading to pure white at the tip.

387. Long White Icicle (30 Days) —The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 25 to 30 days, and will remain crisp and tender longer than any first early variety.

390. Long Radishes Mixed —A fine mixture of all the long varieties.

Extra Early
Scarlet Globe
Radish

WINTER RADISHES

Plant during August or September, and when freezing weather comes on pack in sandy soil, either buried outdoors or in a cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.

PRICES WINTER RADISHES—Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.

392. Chinese or Celestial (60 Days) —Beautiful white skin and flesh; 6 to 8 inches long, 2 ½ to 3 inches in diameter, crisp, tender, juicy and very mild.

393. Rose China Winter (60 Days) —About 5 inches long, 1 ½ to 2 inches across, holding its thickness to the bottom. The skin is a deep rose color, the flesh white, firm, solid, crisp and pungent; splendid keepers.

394. Long Black Spanish (60 Days) —One of the latest and hardiest. The flesh is white, firm, pungent and of good flavor; 7 to 9 inches long.

No. 397 RHUBARB or Pie Plant

Plant in March in a shaded place, and when a few inches high thin to 12 inches apart, and in the fall or following spring transplant 4 feet apart. The best stalks are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Apply plenty of manure. Our rhubarb makes fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75; 2-lb. lots \$2.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb., postpaid.

RHUBARB ROOTS—By mail postpaid, 30c each; 3 for 75c; \$2.50 per dozen. Not postpaid, \$2.25 per dozen; 50 for \$7.50.

Summer Squash, 1 oz. to 25 hills;
3 to 4 lbs. to an acre.

SQUASH or CYMLING

Winter Squash, 1 oz. to 10 hills;
4 lbs. to an acre.

CULTURE.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant about 1 inch deep, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving 3 of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of the winter squashes when gathering.

PRICES All varieties unless otherwise quoted: Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40; 2-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.

407. Wood's Earliest Prolific

The earliest, the meatiest and best summer squash. 10 days earlier than Early White Bush.



Sold Only in Sealed Packages.

[50 Days]

Note the thickness—no depression around the stem and absence of scallops; this means about double as much meat as in other scalloped squashes. The quality and flavor are extra fine. The creamy white squashes average 2 to 2½ pounds; are particularly fine for home use and profitable for marketing. The plants grow about two feet high, are very vigorous and great producers. It is so much superior to other scalloped squashes that everyone should give it preference.

407. Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

loped squashes that everyone should give it preference. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb., postpaid.

408. Early White Bush or PATTY-PAN CYMLING. (60 Days) — Creamy white, about 8 inches across, scalloped around the edges and quite meaty.

409. Mammoth White Bush (60 Days). It differs from Early White Bush in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white; the fruits are thick, the flesh tender and of the best quality.

410. Mammoth Yellow Bush Golden Custard. (60 Days). Except in color this is similar to Mammoth White Bush. Rich, deep orange skin; creamy yellow flesh of fine quality.

No. 412. Golden Summer

Crookneck (60 Days) — Of dwarf, bushy habit; very productive; bears early and continues through the summer; or rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent quality. Meaty and nearly the equal of the winter squashes in flavor.



412. Golden Summer Crookneck

417. Zucchini Long cylindrical dark green fruits weighing 5 to 6 lbs. Use when young, slicing with skin on and cook like egg plant.

418. Golden Summer Straightneck These early squashes are straight, heavily warted and of lemon yellow color; usable when only 4 to 5 inches long and until 12 to 14 inches long. Quality unsurpassed.



411. Cocozelle Squash

411. Cocozelle Squash or Italian Marrow (65 Days)—A bush variety that produces squashes a foot long that are prepared like eggplant. Use when about 8 inches long, very productive, tender and delicious.

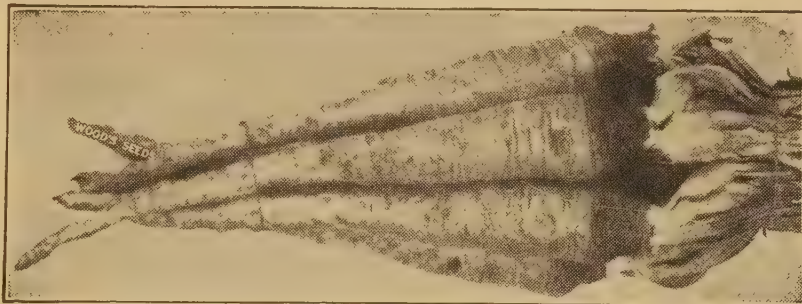
415. Table Queen or Acorn Summer and winter squash. (80 Days). About the size of a cocoanut, just right for cutting in half and baking; the flesh is rich orange, cooks dry. Keeps well. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.

413. Hubbard (100 Days). Winter squash. Large and heavy, with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; fine keeper; none better for squash pies. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

CULTURE—Plant in March or April in rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it makes the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be planted in May and June if the season is favorable or boards be used to shade the young sprouts until they get established. 1 oz. plants 50 feet; 8 lbs. one acre.

No. 399. Mammoth Sandwich Island —The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior in size, weight and productiveness. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50; 2-lb. lots \$4.30 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.15 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.00 per lb., postpaid.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

SPINACH



Plant February to April, September to December 15

CULTURE.—For early summer use, plant early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1½ to 2 ft. between the rows. Requires but little cultivation. Two ounces will plant 100 feet of drill; 12 to 15 pounds one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand, which should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm and will yield an abundant supply of delightful succulent greens right up to cold weather.

Mustard Spinach

See Tendergreen, page 16

No. 405. Long Standing Bloomsdale [50 Days].—Spring plantings stand about ten days longer before going to seed than the re-selected Bloomsdale strain. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid. Not postpaid, 100 lbs. 35c per lb.

No. 403. Virginia Blight Resistant (45 Days) — Developed by the Virginia Experiment Station to resist blight or yellows. The leaves are dark green curled and wrinkled. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid. Not postpaid, 100 lbs., 35c per lb.

No. 402. Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale [45 Days].—Very early, hardy and grows rapidly; leaves curly like a Savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid. Not postpaid, 100 lbs. 35c per lb.

No. 404. New Zealand [55 Days].—Thrives during the hottest weather in any soil, rich or poor. The tender tips may be cut every few days, and continues till frost. When the ground is thoroughly warm, soak for 24 hours and plant 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb., postpaid.

WOOD'S PEDIGREE TOMATOES

CULTURE.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over plant one-quarter inch deep in hot-beds or shallow boxes, and when they have made four leaves transplant to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them, so that they will become strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and shade them a few days until well rooted. Spray with bordeaux mixture to prevent disease, and in it put arsenate of lead to kill insects. A 5-8-5 fertilizer gives the biggest yield. **DO NOT PLANT IN AN OLD SEED BED.**

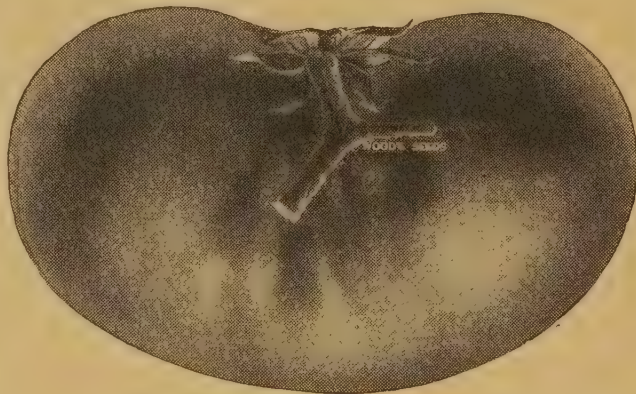
1 ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants for an acre.

437 Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato (110 Days)

1st IN QUALITY —There is no tomato that can compare with Brimmer. Although it is the largest and most productive of all tomatoes, this statement refers particularly to the quality, flavor and meatiness of the fruits that are without the acidity so objectionable in some varieties.

Quality

—In the breeding of our Brimmer, quality is our first consideration. The flavor is delicious and they are so free of acid that they may be eaten with impunity by those to whom acid tomatoes bring distress. For slicing, no tomato can compare with Brimmer. The slices are usually large enough to fill an ordinary salad dish.



Size and Weight —Brimmers measuring 15 to 16 inches in circumference, and weighing 2½ pounds or more, are not at all unusual. They are all meat, have very few seeds and no core.

Productiveness —Although a few days later than the very early varieties, the enormous size and remarkable yield more than make up for the few days difference in earliness. The vines bear a tremendous load of fruits right up to frost, and the fruits are large till the end of the season. Brimmer not only makes big tomatoes, but a lot of them.

How to Grow Brimmers —To make the biggest tomatoes and the largest yield, train to a single stem, tie the vines up to strong five-foot stakes; this gives ample room for development, plenty of sunlight, holds them off the ground and enables the vines to continue to yield a constant supply right up to frost.

PRICE—Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$12.00, postpaid.

425. June Pink Tomato (95 Days).—Sometimes called Pink Earliana. The earliest pink tomato. Except in color, it is very much like Spark's Earliana, almost as early, rather smoother, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. The fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green core. A first-class tomato for the earliest crop in the home garden, and a fine shipper, as it does not readily bruise and crack. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.50; 2-lb. lots \$7.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$7.00 per lb., postpaid.

423. Chalk's Early Jewel (Bright Scarlet). (100 Days)—Extra early, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper, with fruits of large size and sweeter flavor; in quality and handsome appearance like the Stone, but distinctly earlier. A particular advantage is its hardy robust growth, admitting of earlier setting in the field; withstands cool weather where more tender sorts would be injured. It continues bearing through a long season. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.00; 2-lb. lots \$5.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$5.25 per lb., postpaid.

422. Spark's Earliana (Bright Red). (90 Days)

A real extra-early tomato, one that will make fruits of good size, solid and of good quality. Unfortunately, many Earliana stocks produce rough and irregular fruits. Every year our planting stock is saved from plants that bear only perfect, smooth, extra early tomatoes, and is as near perfect, will bear as early and as many fruits as any that can be had. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.50; 2-lb. lots \$6.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$6.10 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$6.00 per lb., postpaid.



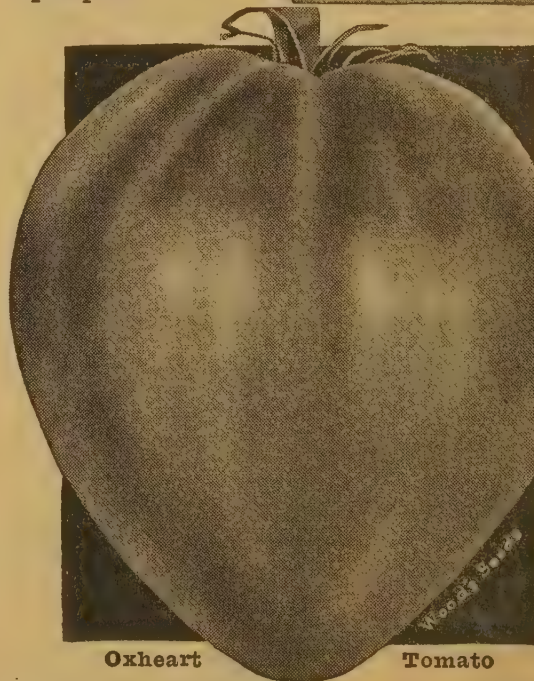
Sparks Earliana

424. Bonnie Best (Scarlet). (100 Days)

—A few days later than Earliana, but more satisfactory. A vigorous grower and enormously prolific, with splendid foliage which protects the fruits. The Color is an intense scarlet; ripens evenly to the stem. Its greatest characteristic is its remarkable uniformity in size and smoothness; no rough fruits. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. 5.00; 2-lb. lots \$4.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.60 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.50 per lb., postpaid.



Bonnie Best



Oxheart

Tomato

432. Oxheart

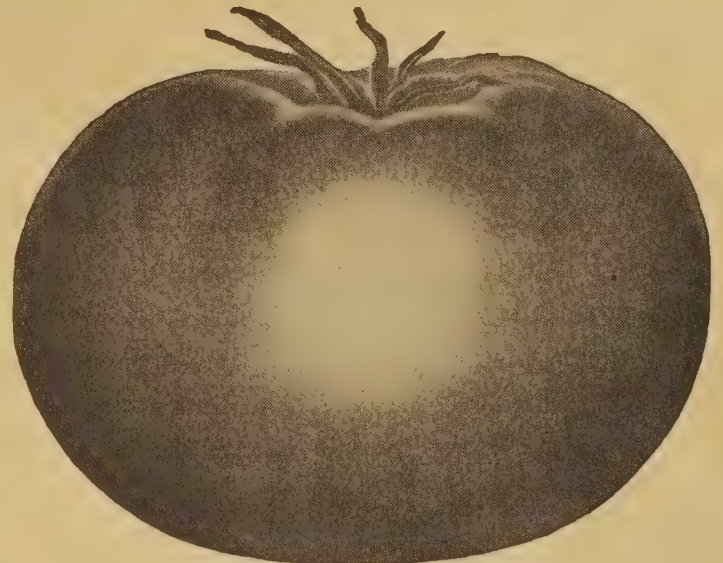
(110 Days) —Not only shaped like a beef heart, but when well grown is almost as large. The color is deep pink, about like Improved Ponderosa; they have the same mild flavor and texture, but even fewer seeds; in fact, it is almost seedless, frequently two inches of meat without a seed cavity. A fine tomato for the home gardener. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 70c; oz. \$1.25; ¼ lb. \$4.50; lb. \$16; 2-lb. lots \$15.50 per lb., postpaid. Supply limited.

Wood's Pedigree Tomatoes—Continued

Wilt Resistant Tomatoes

DON'T RISK FAILURE IF YOUR LAND IS WILT INFESTED, PLANT A WILT-RESISTANT VARIETY

- Rutgers Wilt-Resistant Deep Scarlet. (100 Days)**—When a Rutgers is red on the outside, you can be assured it is ripe all over for it begins to ripen at the center. It is very much like Marglobe in shape, except somewhat flatter at the stem end; is equally as wilt-resistant; intense red in color; the outer and inner walls are solid meat; has small seed cavity and very few seeds. A consistent cropper, an excellent tomato for the home garden, for market, canning and for tomato juice.
429. **CERTIFIED STRAIN**—Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00; 2-lb. lots \$4.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.60 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.50 per lb., postpaid.
430. **STANDARD STRAIN**—Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00; 2-lb. lots \$3.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.60 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.50 per lb., postpaid.



Wood's Improved Ponderosa Tomato

436. Wood's Improved Ponderosa Beefsteak Tomato. (110 Days)

—Before our Brimmer was introduced, Ponderosa was the outstanding tomato in size and quality. Unfortunately, the old Ponderosa was rough and uneven. In our improved strain the tendency to produce rough fruits has been overcome without in any way sacrificing the many fine qualities that made this fine tomato famous. The plants are healthy and luxuriant, quite blight-resistant and continuous and abundant bearers. They are so vigorous that even in dry seasons we have grown tomatoes of unusual size. The fruits are practically all meat, with exceptionally few seeds. If trained to a single stem, tomatoes weighing a pound or more are not unusual. Color, purplish pink.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; ¼ lb. \$2.75; lb. \$10.00; 2-lb. lots \$9.75 per lb., postpaid. Supply limited.

421. Valiant Bright Red. (95 Days)

—Almost as early as Spark's Earliana and smoother. A money maker for market growers who can make the crop before very hot weather. The fruits are smooth as an apple, average 7 ounces, and are of the Marglobe type. Because of its sparse foliage early planting is recommended so the fruits may be ready for market before there is too much danger of sunburn. Market growers for the Richmond market prefer it to all other varieties. For best results and most perfect fruit, early plantings should be staked.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.50, postpaid.

438. Stone (Bright Scarlet). (110 Days)

—One of the heaviest and most solid of the large tomatoes, of good quality. Fine for main crop and deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes for home use, canning and the market. Is of large size, smooth, solid and meaty; stands up well under summer heat, ripens evenly to the stem without cracking. Ours is an extra fine strain. Beware of cheap cannery stocks of Stone. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00; 2-lb. lots \$3.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.50 per lb., postpaid.



Stone Tomato

435. Greater Baltimore (Bright Scarlet). (110 Days)

—Even in unfavorable seasons a big yielder of good-sized fruits; deep from stem to blossom ends, firm and solid. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00; 2-lb. lots \$3.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.50 per lb., postpaid.

TOMATO PLANTS—See page 25.



Certified Marglobe Wilt-Resistant Tomato

Marglobe Wilt-Resistant Deep Scarlet (100 Days)

428. **CERTIFIED STRAIN**—Our Certified Marglobe was inspected in the field by the State certifying authority by whom it was certified as true to type and free of disease. We believe it is as fine a strain as can be had and will yield the large, smooth, beautifully shaped fruits in demand in all markets and especially required by canners. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00; 2-lb. lots \$4.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.60 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.50 per lb., postpaid.
426. **STANDARD STRAIN**—Grown from selected planting stock originally supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00; 2-lb. lots \$3.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.60 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.50 per lb., postpaid.
427. **Break o'Day Scarlet. (95 Days)**—Its outstanding features are earliness and productiveness. It is really a very early Marglobe, has much the same shape, color and size, thickness of walls, but almost as early as Earliana, yet deep, solid smooth; of good size and almost seedless. The foliage is sparse. It is resistant to both wilt and nailhead rust. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00; 2-lb. lots \$5.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.60 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$5.50 per lb., postpaid.
420. **Certified Pritchard (SCARLET TOPPER) Scarlet. (95 Days)**—Uniform, smooth, globe-shaped fruits, large, solid and heavy; have thick walls; skin and flesh are intense scarlet; no core and small seed pockets. The sturdy vines are heavy producers, have abundant foliage to protect the fruits and bear for a long season. Pritchard promises to become an outstanding leader among home gardeners, market gardeners and canners. It succeeds best on heavy soils. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00; 2-lb. lots \$4.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.60 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.50 per lb., postpaid.

YELLOW TOMATOES

441. **Golden Ponderosa (110 Days)**—Like the well-known Ponderosa in size, shape and fine quality, but golden yellow in color. It is a wonderful bearer and the flavor is excellent. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$12.00; 2-lb. lots \$11.50 per lb., postpaid.
440. **Yellow Plum (100 Days)**—Makes small fruits of delicate flavor for preserves. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$2.50, postpaid.
442. **Yellow Pear**—For preserves; pear-shaped. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

TURNIP AND RUTABAGA

CULTURE.—Spring plantings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring there is nothing better than Milan, Wood's Improved Purple Top White Globe, Purple Top Strapleaved and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, plant in July and August, the salad varieties in August or September. Plant either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin out. One ounce plants 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. plants one acre in drills; 2 lbs. one acre broadcast; salad varieties 3 lbs. to the acre.

PRICE: All varieties, unless otherwise quoted.
Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid.

445. **EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN**—Pure white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.

446. **EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN**—White with purple top. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.

450. Wood's Improved Purple Top White Globe



Wood's Improved
Purple Top White Globe

Handsome appearance and extra fine quality easily account for the universal popularity of our splendidly bred strain. Globe-shaped, of good size; the upper part purple, the lower part pure white, with fine-grained, tender, pure white flesh. For table use, it is at its best when about three inches across; but for stock feeding it should be grown to full size. For the private garden and for market it has no superior. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.

449. **MAMMOTH PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE**—Makes large, globe-shaped roots, white with purple top; a big yielder; fine for the table, market and stock feeding.

447. **EARLY RED OR PURPLE TOP**—A fine-grained, sweet, tender white turnip with purple top; a quick grower.

452. **WHITE EGG**—Quick growing; pure white; sweet flesh.

453. **LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE**—Large, round, white roots; for table and stock.

454. **POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE**—Extra large round, pure white; fine stock turnip.

461. **MIXED TURNIP SEEDS**—A fine home garden mixture of all varieties.

448. **EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH**—Like No. 447 except that it is pure white.

457. **LARGE AMBER or YELLOW GLOBE**—Fine grained, solid, sweet and tender.

456. **PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN**—Hardy; a good yielder, a splendid keeper.

458. **GOLDEN BALL**—One of the best and sweetest yellow turnips.

451. **LONG WHITE COWHORN**—Often grows 12 to 15 inches long; fine for stock.

SALAD TURNIPS

462. **SHOGRAIN (Japanese Salad)**—Insect resistant; can be grown in hot weather.

PRICE—The following 2 varieties: Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; 2-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 40c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 35c per lb., postpaid.

459. **SOUTHERN PRIZE**—The most popular turnip grown for greens; hardy.

460. **SEVEN TOP**—The standard salad turnip of the South; cold resistant.

RUTABAGA or SWEDE

445. **WOOD'S IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW**—Long Island strain; uniformly large and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.

466. **PURPLE TOP YELLOW**—The standard strain; good keeper and large yielder.

GARDEN HERBS

CULTURE.—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Plant in drills 16 to 18 inches apart and thin out as soon as the plants are large enough.

TO PRESERVE HERBS, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles.

No. 475. **ANISE**—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant aromatic flavor. The leaves are used for seasoning and garnishing. Does not transplant. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

No. 476. **BALM**—A perennial easily propagated by division of the roots or from seed. The leaf has a fragrant odor and is used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called "balm wine." Pkt. 25c.

No. 477. **SWEET BASIL**—The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves. Used for flavoring soups, stews, sauces and dressings. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

No. 479. **BORAGE**—A hardy annual. The leaves are used in salads, the flowers for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

No. 480. **CARAWAY**—Cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Plant either in the spring or fall. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

No. 481. **CATNIP**—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants and for seasoning. Can be planted either in fall or spring. Pkt. 25c.

No. 482. **CORIANDER**—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

No. 483. **MAMMOTH DILL**—An annual, cultivated for its seeds. Used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

No. 484. **SWEET FENNEL**—A hardy perennial. Leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.

No. 485. **HOREHOUND**—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozenges and for flavoring candy. Pkt. 25c.

No. 486. **LAVENDER**—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. Should be picked before it becomes dry, and dried quickly; germinates slowly. Pkt. 25c.

No. 487. **SWEET MARJORAM**—A perennial; the tender tops and leaves are used green for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. None available.

No. 488. **ROSEMARY**—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. None available.

No. 489. **RUE**—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Used medicinally and for roup in fowls. None available.

No. 490. **SAGE**—Perennial herb, used principally for flavoring and seasoning. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just before the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50.

No. 91. **SUMMER SAVORY**—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings, stews and soups. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

No. 493. **THYME**—A perennial, used both medicinally and for seasoning. The young leaves and tips are used for soups, stuffing and sauce, and a tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. The leaves should be dried for winter use. Plant early in the spring. Pkt. 25c.

No. 494. **WORMWOOD**—Tops and leaves, dried when the plant is in flower, are used for aromatic and tonic purposes, and as a worm medicine; a fine poultry tonic. None available.

Bird Seed MIXED BIRD SEEDS—By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

CANARY SEED—By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

LOVE BIRD AND PARAKEET SEED. By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

BIRD MILLET—By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. 95c. Not postpaid, lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 60c.

BIRD RAPE—By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

HEMP SEED—By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.85. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

WOOD'S CERTIFIED TOBACCO

CULTURE—It is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for plant beds. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes and leaves the ground in good order. The seeds are sown about February and protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When large enough and weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in 3½-foot rows, 3 feet between the plants. Constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc. An ounce will produce plants for 3 acres.

- 499. **Bonanza** —A broad-leaved bright tobacco that is easy to cure and makes a rich leaf of good weight and bright color.
- 500. **Jamaica Wrapper** —Makes a long, broad leaf set well apart on the stalk; cures bright yellow and is of fine quality.
- 501. **Harrison's Special** —Large, broad leaf; this type in demand for cigarettes.
- 502. **401 Special** —A wide leaf of good length; a fine cigarette tobacco.
- 507. **Yellow Special** —An easily cured bright leaf for light and medium soils.
- 503. **Mammoth Gold** —The large broad leaf cures easily to a dark lemon or rich orange. Our supply was grown from the originator's planting stock.
- 504. **Improved Yellow Oronoko** —Cures bright, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length.
- 505. **Improved White Stem Oronoko** —On light sandy soils it makes high-class bright leaf; on heavy soils it makes mahogany or medium bright. Has good length and width, cures easily and is of very fine quality.
- 506. **Gold Dollar** —A fine quality leaf of good size for flue curing. The texture is silky; bright yellow.
- 508. **White Burley Judy's Pride Strain**—A heavy yielder of rich, bright leaf, large, long and broad. Should be grown only on limestone soil.
- 510. **Virginia Bright** —On sandy soils it makes a wide leaf of good length that cures easily.
- 511. **Big Oronoko** —A dark tobacco that adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; cures easily, a heavy producer and of fine texture. The leaf is long and broad; may be cured red or black.
- 512. **Sweet, or Little Oronoko** —Makes a fine chewing tobacco, wrappers and fillers; long, narrow and very waxy. It may also be flue cured, making a rich, heavy mahogany.
- 513. **Blue Pryor** —A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips and fillers, and a rich export tobacco.
- 514. **Yellow Pryor** —Makes a fairly long leaf, quite broad, of good weight, fine quality, and cures easily.
- 515. **Medley Pryor** —Makes good black wrappers, strips and fillers. Large and broad, heavy and of fine, silky quality.
- 521. **Virginia Sun Cured** —A fine chewing tobacco, also for fillers and wrappers; makes a rich mahogany when flue cured.
- 523. **Lizard Tail** —A long narrow silky leaf of unusual body and weight; cures rich red.
- 529. **Hickory Pryor** —On the sandy soils of the eastern bright belt it makes the highest class bright leaf.

PRICE ALL VARIETIES

Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.50, postpaid.



FOR BLUE MOLD—Paradichlorobenzine is recommended; quoted on page 65.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

In their proper seasons, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky. They will be carefully packed and will carry long distances. **Plants by mail at purchaser's risk.** No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express or post office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped later in the week than Thursday unless so ordered. Should we be sold out of the variety ordered, we will send a nearly similar kind instead. **Special prices on 5,000 or more plants. (WE DO NOT SHIP PLANTS C. O. D.)**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—See page 1.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS—Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch. Ready about February 15th until June. 65c per 100; 500 for \$2.75; \$5.00 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; 500 for \$2.40; \$4.50 per 1,000.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS—Late Flat Dutch. Ready about June 15th until September 1st. Same prices as Early Cabbage plants.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS—Ready about March 15th. 50 for 80c; \$1.40 per 100; 500 for \$5.75; \$10.50 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50 for 70c; \$1.25 per 100; 500 for \$5.50; \$10.00 per 1,000.

CELERY PLANTS—Giant Pascal and White Plume. Ready June and July. \$1.00 per 100; 500 for \$3.75; \$6.50 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 80c per 100; 500 for \$3.50; \$6.00 per 1,000.

COLLARD PLANTS—Ready June, July and August. 65c per 100; 500 for \$2.50; \$4.50 per 1,000 postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; 500 for \$2.25; \$4.00 per 1,000.

EGG PLANTS—Ready May and June. 45c per dozen; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.70 per 100; 500 for \$6.75; \$12.50 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 35c per dozen; 50 for 85c; \$1.50 per 100; 500 for \$6.50.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS—50c per doz.; 50 for \$1.25; \$2.00 per 100, postpaid.

LETTUCE PLANTS—Big Boston and Iceberg. Ready February, March, April and after September 15th, October, and November. 65c per 100; 500 for \$2.75; \$5.00 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; 500 for \$2.40; \$4.50 for 1,000.

ONION PLANTS—Ready March 1st. 65c per 100; 500 for \$2.75; \$5.00 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; 500 for \$2.40; \$4.50 per 1,000.

PEPPER PLANTS—Ruby King, California Wonder and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 40c per dozen; 50 for 90c; \$1.50 per 100; 500 for \$5.25; \$10.00 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 30c per dozen; 50 for 75c; \$1.35 per 100; 500 for \$5.50; \$9.50 per 1,000.

RHUBARB ROOTS—See page 20.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Porto Rico, White Yam and Nancy Hall. Ready May and June. By mail postpaid, 80c per 100; 500 for \$3.50; \$6.00 per 1,000. Not postpaid, 70c per 100; 500 for \$3.00; \$5.00 per 1,000.

TOMATO PLANTS—Marglobe, Rutgers. Ready May, June and July. 35c per dozen; 50 for 60c; 90c per 100; 500 for \$3.50; \$6.50 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per dozen; 50 for 50c; 75c per 100; 500 for \$3.25; \$6.00 per 1,000.

PONDEROSA TOMATO PLANTS—40c per dozen; 50 for 75c; \$1.25 per 100; 500 for \$5.00; \$9.00 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 30c per dozen; 50 for 65c; \$1.10 per 100; 500 for \$4.75; \$8.50 per 1,000.

BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS—None available this season.

SAGE ROOTS. } 40c each, postpaid. Not prepaid, 35c each;

THYME ROOTS. } \$3.50 per dozen.

Wood's High - Grade Flower Seeds

Sow the Seeds either broadcast or in rows, and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover four to six times the size of the seeds—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Very fine seeds should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. Water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, do not keep the plants saturated, as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes, or in the open ground if warm enough.

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed.

HALF HARDY and TENDER FLOWERS should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm. **HARD SHELLED SEEDS** like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.



Golden Sheaf Aster



Giant Crego or Comet Aster



Wood's Superb Wilt-Resistant Asters

Wood's Superb Wilt-Resistant Asters

607. Wood's Superb Wilt Resistant Aster Mixture

—Only the finest types of asters are included in our Superb Mixture; there is a wide variety of brilliant colors; there are early flowering, mid-season and late bloomers that will yield a succession of elegant blooms from early summer till late fall. No aster mixture can surpass it. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c; oz. \$1.50.

No. 626. GOLDEN SHEAF—The deepest yellow aster yet developed and the only one that is fully wilt resistant, and 100 per cent true to type and color. Fully double, with a full-cushioned crest-like center supported by several rows of short ray petals. Blooms are of good size, heavy substance and fine depth of petals. Borne on long, strong stems. Last well when cut. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. A grand cut flower. The large double blooms, about 4 inches across, are borne from early September till frost. 2 1/2 feet high; stems 18 to 20 inches long.

No. 608. Shell Pink.	} Each pkt. 10c
No. 609. White.	
No. 610. Crimson.	
No. 611. Lavender.	

No. 613. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

GIANT BRANCHING. Beauty of form, vivid colors, large full-petalled blooms on long stems make Giant Branching universally popular. Often 4 inches in diameter and last long after cutting; 2 feet high.

No. 616. White.	} Each pkt. 10c;
No. 617. Peach Blossom.	
No. 618. Purple.	
No. 619. Scarlet.	

No. 621. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

604. EARLY GIANT LIGHT BLUE. The finest large flowered, heavy stemmed wilt-resistant aster yet developed. The blooms are extra large, fully petalled, fluffy, with graceful petals daintily intertwined. The color is a clear shade of azure blue. It is an early bloomer, usually coming into flower by the middle of August. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 45c.

GIANT CREGO or COMET.—Of immense size, often 5 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums.

630. Crimson—Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

631. Pink—Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

632. Dark Blue—Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

633. Pure White—Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

634. Mixed Colors—Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

627. QUEEN OF THE MARKET. The first to bloom. Very double, of good size and borne on 12-inch stems. Fine for cutting; 1 1/2 feet high. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

No. 605. OSTRICH FEATHER—Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, double flowers, with long curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

CORNFLOWER ASTER.—See Stokesia.

Non-Wilt Resistant Asters

603. PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION. An exceptionally fine cut flower, for they keep splendidly. The blooms are large, perfectly formed, very double and brilliantly colored; 4 inches across; 15 inch stems; height 2 feet. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 45c; 1/4 oz. 75c.

No. 606. PERENNIAL ASTER (Michaelmas Daisy).—An exceedingly showy perennial with single daisy-like flowers; early sowing bloom the first season. Pkt. 25c.



American Beauty Aster



Queen of the Market Aster



Wood's Brilliant Antirrhinum or Snapdragon



Ageratum



Alyssum

No. 559. Acroclinium —Everlasting, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for borders and for winter bouquets. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. Double mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Ageratum (Floss Flower)—Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot-plants in winter. Hardy annual. Height, 9 inches.

No. 565. Dwarf Perfection Blue. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c; ½ oz. 85c.

No. 566. Midget Blue. "All-American" prize winner. A really dwarf ageratum and true to color. The fine delicate foliage is practically covered with true ageratum-blue flowers. About 4 inches high, spreading more than a foot. Wonderfully beautiful in beds, borders and rock gardens. Pkt. 20c; ⅓ oz. \$1.00.

ALYSSUM

For beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Plant early for a continuous bloom; cut the faded blooms and others will come.

573. Violet Queen. Plants dwarf, compact and free flowering. Sweet scented bright violet blooms. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 568. Lilac Queen. Bears a wealth of beautiful deep lilac lavender blooms. A splendid bedding and border plant. Very dwarf. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 569. Little Dorrit. A gem for beds, borders, porch and window boxes, baskets and rockeries. Forms a perfect little bush, smothered with white blooms through summer till fall. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 570. Little Gem. There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 571. Saxatile. Brilliant golden yellow; showy for perennial borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height, 9 inches. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 572. Sweet Alyssum. Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. The most popular of all border plants. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

No. 576. Amaranthus (Loves-lies-bleeding). Rapid growing annual; long drooping crimson flower spikes. Height, 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

Anchusa —Useful perennials that bloom constantly if not allowed to seed. Ornamental in the garden and as cut flowers.

No. 582. Italic Dropmore. Bears an abundance of lovely gentian blue flowers during the entire season. Height, 4 feet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

Showy border plants, producing brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds. Blooms the first season. Hardy perennial, but usually grown as a hardy annual. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

Giant Flowered Snapdragons

No. 585. Snow White.	No. 587. Canary Yellow.
No. 586. Deep Pink.	No. 588. Defiance Scarlet.

Each of the above separate colors. Pkt. 10c; ⅓ oz. 50c; ¼ oz. 85c.

No. 590. Wood's Brilliant Mixture. The individual blooms are extra large; closely set on long spikes, and are particularly fine. Pkt. 20c; ⅓ oz. 60c; ¼ oz. \$1.00.

No. 583. Rosalie. "All-American" prize winner, a deep rich rose with underlying tone of topaz with a suffusion of gold. Yields 6 to 8 long spikes with well arranged florets; rust resistant. Pkt. 15c; ⅓ oz. 60c.

No. 584. Rust-Proof Antirrhinum. The University of California has developed a strain that is 80% or more rust-proof. It produces big blooms on long stems in a wide range of colors. Pkt. 15c; ⅓ oz. 50c; ¼ oz. 85c.

No. 589. Tall Large Flowering Mixed Colors. A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 70c.

AQUILEGIA or COLUMBINE

Hardy perennials, lasting for years and bearing numberless exquisite blooms. Easily grown; sow either in the fall or spring.

No. 593. Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long Spurred Hybrids. Pkt. 20c; ⅓ oz. 90c.

No. 594. Long Spurred Hybrids, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c; ⅓ oz. 75c.

No. 598. Arabis Alpina (Rock Cross). One of the earliest spring perennials; fine for edging and rockeries; fragrant white flowers. Height, 6 inches. Pkt. 25c.

No. 599. Arctotis Grandis (Blue-Eyed African Daisy). The long-stemmed 2-inch daisy blooms are pearly white around a delicate lilac center. A fine cut flower; the buds open after cutting; loves the sun. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 640. Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff). Rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped pods. Height, 10 feet. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper). Our strain produces the finest double blooms; colors from pure white to dark purple. Half hardy annual.

No. 642. Double Camelia Flowered, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.



Aquilegia or Columbine



Balsam or Touch-Me-Not

- No. 646. Balsam Apple** —Rapid growing ornamental climber. Plant end of April. Height, 15 feet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**
- No. 647. Balsam Pear** —A graceful climber bearing golden yellow fruits. Height, 15 feet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**
- No. 650. Begonia (Vernon)**—Fine for bedding and window boxes, bearing immense quantities of brilliant scarlet blooms; foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. Tender perennial. **Pkt. 25c.**

CALENDULA

Showy, free-flowering hardy annual of the marigold family. Succeeds in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds and borders, and blooms until frost. A fine cut flower. Height, 1 to 1½ feet.

- No. 658. Sunshine or Chrysantha**—The large double flowers are an exquisite clear buttercup yellow, with long, loosely arranged drooping petals. A fine cut flower on long, stiff stems. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**
- No. 657. Campfire or Sensation** — The largest of all calendulas; brilliant orange with a scarlet sheen and full yellow center; stems are long and stout. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**
- No. 656. Orange Shaggy**—A distinct type with long deeply fringed petals. Row after row of the long fringed petals overlap each other in a rather irregular fashion and build up a bloom with a shaggy appearance, exceedingly graceful and informal. The color is an intense orange, shading to lighter orange at the center. Splendid long stems; grows 18 inches high; an excellent cut flower. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**
- No. 659. Pastel Shades**—Many shades of apricot, salmon, cream and white, also orange and lemon. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**
- No. 660. Double—Mixed Varieties.** A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.**

Calliopsis —Beautiful annuals. Excellent for cutting and decoration.

- No. 667. All Colors Mixed.** Very rich and showy. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 35c.**
- No. 668. Coreopsis Grandiflora Lanceolata.** Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. Hardy perennial. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

CANDYTUFT

Indispensable for cutting, for beds, masses and borders, being fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Height, 1 foot.

- No. 678. All Colors Mixed.** **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**
- No. 679. Giant Empress Hyacinth Flowered.** Makes fine cut flowers, and does exceedingly well in beds and borders; each plant bears several large flower spikes. Height, 18 inches. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.**
- No. 682. Iberis Sempervirens.** White Perennial Candytuft. An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.**

Canna (Indian Shot)—Stately, ornamental plants, producing large, varied and brilliant flowers. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot-beds, transplanting outside in May. They may be grown singly, massed in beds or as a background for smaller plants.

- No. 685. Crozy's Large Flowering.** The dwarf French varieties. **Pkt. 15c.**
Canna Roots. See Bulbs, page 39.

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula)

Beautiful hardy biennials bearing a profusion of bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Does best in a rich, light soil. Height, 2½ feet.

- No. 687. Annual.** February plantings produce blooms in July. Grows 2 to 2½ feet high and bears 6 to 8 spikes of blooms. Our splendid mixture contains pink, rose, white, dark blue and light blue. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**
- No. 688. Single.** Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**
- No. 689. Double.** Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

- No. 693. Cardinal Climber** —No annual climber can compare with it for beauty, brilliance and rapid growth. Grows 30 feet, has beautiful fern-like foliage; literally covered with round fiery red flowers, 1½ inches in diameter, and borne in clusters. Plant in a warm sunny place; cut a notch in each seed to insure germination. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

CARNATION

General favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers and indispensable for winter-flowering. Half hardy perennial.

- No. 696. Marguerite.** Blooms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf; flowers very profusely; blooms double. All colors. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.**
- No. 697. Chabaud's Perpetual.** Blooms in five months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early and hardy. Many colors mixed. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.**
- No. 698. Finest German Double Mixed.** A splendid strain for bedding or pots. **Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. \$1.00.**
- No. 699. Double Carnations Mixed.** A splendid mixture. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.**

FLOWERING CENTAUREAS (Ragged Robin or Cornflower)

Universal favorites for cut flowers; deliciously scented; long stemmed, will last for days. Sometimes called Bachelor's Button. Hardy annual.

- 710. Cyanus Double Rose Pink.** **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c.**
- 711. Cyanus Double Blue.** **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c.**
- No. 712. Cyanus Double Mixed Colors.** **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**

Dusty Miller Centaurea —Half hardy perennial for bedding, borders and hanging baskets.

- No. 706. Gymnocarpa.** Delicately cut, gracefully drooping, silver foliage. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

BABY BLUE EYES. See Nemophila.
BABY'S BREATH. See Gypsophila.
BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.
See Globe Amaranth.
BELLIS. See Daisy.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN. See Thunbergia.
BLANKET FLOWER. See Gaillardia.
BLUE BOTTLE. See Centaurea cyanus.
BOSTON IVY. See Ampelopsis.
BURNING BUSH. See Kochia.



Orange Shaggy Calendula



Calliopsis



Candytuft



Canterbury Bells

No. 714. Chinese Lantern (Physalis)—
A hardy perennial 18 inches high, bearing large scarlet pods, resembling paper lanterns. Easily grown in any soil and easily dried for winter house decoration. **Pkt. 25c.**

Chinese Forget-Me-Not (See Cynoglossum)

Chrysanthemum—Showy and effective summer blooming annuals for borders and cut flowers; thrifty and free blooming. Height, 1 to 1½ feet.

No. 717. Eastern Star. Canary yellow shading deeper toward the base of petals; dark brown center; bears profusely for months. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

No. 718. Morning Star.—3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to a pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. Hardy annual. Height 10 inches. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

No. 719. Mixed Varieties.—Annual; all kinds and colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 723. Clarkia An easily grown free blooming hardy annual that blooms for months. The flowers are double, quite large and most showy. Fine for table decoration. Height 1½ feet. **Double mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c;**

No. 726. Clematis Paniculata
—Splendid hardy perennial climber growing 12 to 15 feet and covered with a dense mass of pure white star-like fragrant flowers that bloom for several weeks. A fine climber for porches, etc., and very easily grown; lasts for years. **Pkt. 25c.**

CLEOME—See Spider Plant.

No. 731. Cobaea Scandens (Cathedral Bells).—One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows 20 to 30 feet. Plant edgewise, cover lightly, and transplant outside in May. Half hardy perennial. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

Cockscomb —Easily grown annuals, fine for summer flower beds, pot plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Plant in light soil, not too rich.

No. 735. Plumed Cockscomb or Celosia.—Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

COMB VARIETIES.

No. 736. Tall Mixed Colors.—Height, 1½ to 2 feet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 737. Dwarf Scarlet.—**Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.**

No. 738. Dwarf Mixed Colors.—Fine for beds. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.**

Coleus —Brilliant plants with richly colored foliage especially when grown in a sunny location. Valuable for beds, borders and house plants. Tender perennial, but attains perfection the first season if planted early indoors.

No. 743. Radiant Mixture. Brilliant and beautifully marked and variegated. **Pkt. 50c.**

No. 768. Cowslip (Primula Veris)—
Sometimes called Polyanthus. Beautiful hardy perennial bearing clusters of fragrant blooms, pink, white, yellow, lilac, crimson and purple; 6 inches high. **Pkt. 25c.**

No. 770. Cyclamen Persicum.—Foliage highly ornamental, flowers of striking beauty; blooms for months. Plant in boxes in February or March, transplant to pots to flower next winter or spring. Tender perennial. Height, 9 inches. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 30c.**



Sensation Cosmos



Clarkia



Chrysanthemum



Cynoglossum

Cosmos—A grand fall flowering, hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. To have earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost. Pinching them back several times when a foot high induces earlier bloomings and a more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich.

No. 750. Wood's Superb Mixture.—A truly superb mixture characterized by the grace, daintiness and brilliance of the flower, which often measures 3 to 4 inches across. Keeps fresh for days. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

THE FLARES—Both yellow and orange. Flares are All-America medal winners. They are early bloomers. They present a gorgeous sight when in full bloom.

759. Yellow Flare—The only real yellow cosmos; the color is clear, bright yellow. Grows 3 to 4 feet; blooms freely on long, wiry stems. A fine cut flower. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

753. Orange Flare—An early flowering Klondike. Well branched 4 foot plants covered with showy golden orange flowers in 3 months from planting. Blooms increase till frost. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

754. Sensation Dazzler—A luscious shade of rich deep velvet maroon. The 4 to 5-inch flowers have broad, heavy slightly overlapping petals. Splendid for flower arrangement. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c.**

No. 760. Sensation. Mammoth flowers 4 to 5 inches across, with broad, heavily fluted petals, and carried on long, strong stems. Blooms in ten weeks from planting; colors white and shades of rose and pink. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.**

751. Lady Lenox Giant. The beautiful shell-pink blooms are 4 to 5 inches across; the petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower; 6 to 7 feet high, vigorous, and yields a wealth of magnificent blooms. Keep a week without wilting. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.**

752. Mammoth Early Flowering. Begins blooming in August and continues a mass of flower till frost. Colors range from pure white to deepest red. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.**

No. 755. Mammoth Pure White Cosmos.—**Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 756. Mammoth Pink Cosmos.—**Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 757. Mammoth Deep Crimson.—**Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 758. Mixed Cosmos.—A fine mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**

Double Crested Cosmos —The blooms are distinct in having double crowns, giving them a very dainty and exquisite appearance. A large percentage come true both as to doubleness and color. Aside from their beauty, the blooms are lasting both on the plant and as cut flowers.

	Pkt. ¼ Oz.
No. 762. Shell Pink	10c... 60c
No. 763. White Queen	10c... 60c
No. 764. Crimson King	10c... 60c
No. 765. Mixed Colors	10c... 50c

No. 771. Cynoglossum Amabile (Chinese Forget-Me-Not) — Bears sprays of lovely brilliant blue Forget-me-not blooms all summer; easily grown. Hardy annual. Height 1½ to 2 feet. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

Cypress Vine —A splendid climber, with dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped blossoms. Blooms from July till late fall. Height, 15 feet.

No. 775. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**

- CALIFORNIA POPPY.**—See Escholtzia.
CAMPANULA.—See Canterbury Bells.
CASTOR BEAN.—See Ricinus.
CATHEDRAL BELLS.—See Cobaea.
CELOSIA.—See Cockscomb and Woolflower.
COLUMBINE.—See Aquilegia.
CONEFLOWER.—See Rudbeckia.
CONVOLVULUS.—See Morning Glory.
COREOPSIS.—See Calliopsis.
CORNFLOWER.—See Centaurea Cyanus.
CUP AND SAUCER.—See Canterbury Bells.

Dahlia If started indoors and transplanted outside when frost is gone, you can have a profusion of bloom throughout the fall from spring plantings.

No. 782. Double Mixed Colors.—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, show and fancy varieties. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 75c; ¼ oz. \$1.25; ½ oz. \$2.00.

No. 783. Single Mixed Colors.—A fine mixture. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

Dahlia Bulbs.—See Bulbs, page 48.

Daisy (Bellis perennis monstrosa) English Daisy—Splendid for beds, borders, pots, porch boxes and rockeries. If started indoors they bloom profusely the same season and for several years; they prefer shade. Height, 6 inches. Hardy perennial.

No. 788. Double Mixed Colors—Pkt. 25c.

No. 790. African Daisy (Dimorphotheca)—Beautiful and showy annual about 12 inches high and bears in great profusion daisy-shaped, rich, glossy gold flowers, 2½ inches across, with dark centers surrounded by a black zone. Splendid for beds and borders. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 793. Shasta Daisy (Alaska). Hardy perennial showy border plant and fine cut flower, 4 inches across; pure white with yellow eye. Blooms for months, and more freely each season; 2 feet high. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

Delphinium Perennial Larkspur.—No perennial bed or border is quite complete without this stately, brilliant and effective flower. For the earliest blooms, plant in boxes, transplant 4 inches apart and set outside later to a rich, deeply worked soil. They bloom the first season if planted early. Cut away the old flower spikes after blooming and the flowering season will be lengthened.

No. 798. Belladonna. Exquisite turquoise blue. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 799. Bellamosa.—Intense rich deep blue. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 800. Gold Medal Hybrids, Mixed Colors. A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 797. Chinese. Although a hardy perennial and lasts for years, they bloom the first year if planted early. About 1 foot high. Ideal for beds, massed borders, rockeries and for cutting. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c.

DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH.—See Nigella.

BLUE EYED AFRICAN DAISY.—See Arototis.

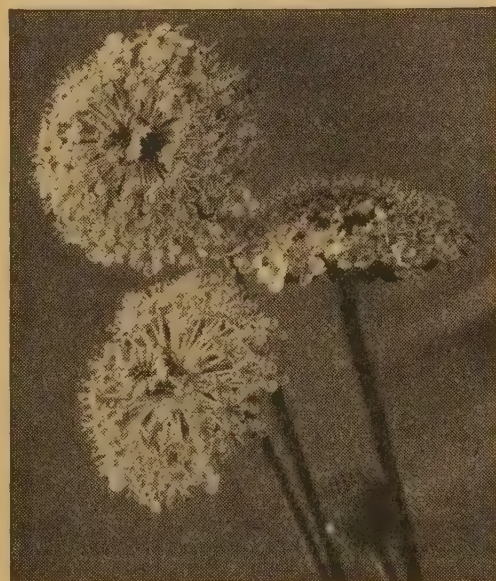
DIMORPHOTHECA—See African Daisy.



Wood's Superb Dianthus



Escholtzia or California Poppy



Didiscus or Blue Lace Flower

Dianthus or Pink

—One of our most highly prized flowers for bedding and cut flowers. Plant early indoors and they will bloom the first season, and if protected, continue flowering the next year. Hardy annual.

No. 806. WOOD'S SUPERB DIANTHUS MIXTURE—A magnificent mixture of all the best varieties, double and single; unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 805. SWEET WIVELSFIELD. Resembles Sweet William, but larger, more brilliant and have a wider range of colors. Planted indoors it blooms from June till frost; April plantings outdoors flower in late summer. Splendid for cutting, rock gardens and borders. Hardy annual; 1 foot high. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 807. Double China or India. Fringed double flowers resembling Sweet William, but larger. Many bright colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 808. Double Japanese. All shades from rose to rich velvety crimson. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 809. Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks.—The very choicest double varieties. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 810. Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks. The choicest single varieties; handsome flowers, extra large and in great variety. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 811. Double Fringed.—Called the Marvelous Pink, because of its large wonderfully fringed double flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across. Bears constantly till frost. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 812. Clove or Grass Pink. Hardy garden pink; many beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 813. Fireball.—Brilliant scarlet double flower. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 820. Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower.) Blooms abundantly from July till frost. Fine cut flower and pot plant for winter. Hardy annual; 18 inches high. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

Digitalis (Foxglove). Handsome, stately plants, with ornamental leaves and pendulous flowers. Hardy perennial; height, 3 to 5 feet.

No. 827. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean or Jack Bean). Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright ornamental pods.

No. 832. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

No. 833. Purple. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

DUSTY MILLER. See Centaurea.

ETERNAL FLOWER.—See Helichrysum.

EVENING GLORY.—See Moonflower.

EVERLASTINGS.—See Acroclinium, Globe Amaranth, Helichrysum and Job's Tears

Escholtzia (California Poppy).—Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. A bed in full bloom makes a brilliant effect.

No. 834. Sunset. Rich deep golden orange. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 835. Scarlet Beauty. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

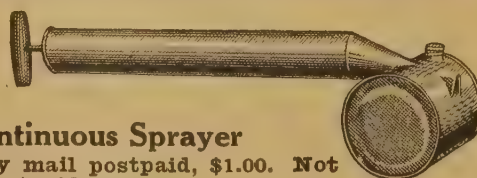
No. 836. Golden West. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 837. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 840. Bush Escholtzia, or Hunneman- nia (Santa Barbara Poppy).—Bears large cup-shaped yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on 12-inch stems; will keep for two weeks. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

FULTON'S PLANTABBS
 Odorless Plant Food Tablets
 Containing Vitamin B₁

Just the proper plant food to encourage a vigorous healthy growth. A complete plant food in odorless, ready-to-use tablet form. 36 tablets 25c; 90 tablets 50c; 240 tablets \$1.00; 2 lbs. (850 tablets) \$2.75, postpaid.



Continuous Sprayer

By mail postpaid, \$1.00. Not postpaid, 80c.

No. 849. Feverfew—Free flowering hardy annuals, succeeding in any soil, blooming till frost. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Double white; height, 10 inches. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.**

Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis).—Effective grown in masses. If sown early will bloom the first season. Height, 6 to 9 inches. Hardy perennial.

855. Royal Blue. Pkt. 15c.

FIRE PLANT.—See Kochia.

CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT.—See Cynoglossum.

FLOSS FLOWER.—See Ageratum.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—See Marvel of Peru.

FOXGLOVE.—See Digitalis.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)—Showy and free blooming; remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting.

No. 860. Grandiflora. Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers, 2 1/2 to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

No. 861. Mixed Colors. The most varied colors. Hardy annual. **Pkt. 10c.**

No. 865. Geranium—There is no pot and bedding plant more popular. They yield a succession of bloom till frost, and then make a splendid house plant. The flowers are of brilliant colors.

Zonale.—A mixture of the finest sorts. **Pkt. 25c.**

No. 866. Geum Mrs. Bradshaw—Perennial; bears double brilliant orange scarlet flowers all summer. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c.**

No. 868. Gilia—An annual easily grown in any soil for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. Mixed colors. 1 foot high. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

No. 872. Globe Amaranth (Bachelor's Button)—Fine everlastings, bearing clover-shaped flowers, which if cut when ripe and hung heads downward to dry, will retain their beauty throughout the winter. Mixed colors. Height, 18 inches. **Pkt. 10c.**

No. 875. Godetia—Showy and attractive hardy annuals bearing an abundance of satiny cup-shaped blooms, especially if grown in poor dry soil; blooms continuously if the seed pods are removed. Plant early in a sunny place and cover one-fourth inch deep. One foot high. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath). Yields graceful sprays of pure white star-shaped flowers; a fine cut flower and useful for mixing with other cut flowers.

No. 878. Perennial. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

No. 879. Annual. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 20c.

GILLIFLOWER.—See Stocks.

GOMPHRENA.—See Globe Amaranth.

GOURDS.—See page 11.

Helichrysum (Strawflower or Eternal Flower)—Everlasting; cut when about to open and dry for winter bouquets; double flowers of many colors. Hardy annual. 2 feet high.

No. 886. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

Heliotrope—Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season if planted early indoors. Half hardy perennial; height, 2 feet.

No. 893. Mixed Colors.—Many varieties and colors. **Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 50c.**

Hibiscus (Mallow Marvel or Marshmallow)—From June till frost, these hardy plants bear big, bowl-shaped blooms, often 6 inches across, the colors ranging from white and shades of pink to deep red. Lasts for years. 4 to 5 feet high.

No. 897. Mallow Marvels Mixed. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.



Gaillardia Grandiflora



Godetia



Chater's Double Hollyhock

Hollyhock—In rows against shrubbery, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps, hollyhocks give a striking effect. Hardy, blooming for years. Plant in April or May.

CHATER'S PERENNIAL HOLLYHOCKS

902. Double White. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.

903. Double Pink. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.

904. Double Yellow. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.

905. Double Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.

No. 908. Double Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

No. 909. Allegheny Hollyhocks.—The nearly transparent, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 5 inches across. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS

If sown outside in March or April, will bloom in August. If sown early indoors and transplanted in May, will bloom from June till frost in wonderful variety of colors.

906. Indian Spring. All-American medal winner. Blooms in about 5 months, producing a colorful display of semi-double crinkly edged flowers for weeks. Colors from rose-pink to almost crimson rose. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c.**

No. 910. Double Everblooming. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

No. 911. Single Everblooming. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

No. 914. Honesty Lunaria.—The sweet-scented flowers are followed by silvery transparent seed pods that are much admired for house decoration; prefers shade. Hardy biennial; height, 3 1/2 feet. **Pkt. 15c.**

No. 919. Ice Plant—A curious plant, the leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

HELIANTHUS.—See Sunflower.

HUNNEMANIA.—See Bush Escholtzia.

HYACINTH BEAN.—See Dolichos.

INDIAN SHOT.—See Canna.

I P O M E A GRANDIFLORA.—See Moonflower.

I P O M E A QUAMOCLIT.—See Cypress Vine.

I P O M E A SETOSA.—See Brazilian Morning Glory.

IVY, JAPANESE or BOSTON.—See Ampelopsis.

IVY, KENILWORTH.—See below.

JACK AND THE BEAN STALK.—See Kudzu Vine.

JACK BEAN.—See Dolichos.

JAPANESE HOP.—See Humulus.

No. 923. Job's Tears Ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves. A fine everlasting for winter bouquets. Plant early in hills, 3 feet apart, 4 or 5 seeds to the hill. Height, 3 feet. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.**

No. 926. Kenilworth Ivy—A neat and charming hardy perennial trailing plant for boxes, baskets and rockeries. Lavender and purple flower. **Pkt. 25c.**

No. 929. Kochia or Burning Bush (Mexican Fire Plant)—A rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2 to 2 1/2 feet high, covered with feathery green branches, which in the fall turn to a deep red. Makes a fine summer hedge. Thin out to 18 inches apart. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 930. Kudzu Vine—Jack and the Bean Stalk. A fine shade vine of wonderful growth; attains 10 feet the first season. None available.

Larkspur

For bedding, for growing among shrubbery and as cut flowers, larkspurs are strikingly beautiful. Early plantings bloom from July till frost, but several plantings are recommended. Transplant 12 inches apart. Height, 3 feet. The germination is improved if chilled for several days in refrigerator.

GIANT IMPERIAL LARKSPURS

—This strain represents the most marked advance in improving larkspurs, both in the fullness of the flower spikes, the size of the flower and in the shades of color. The branching habit has been intensified, giving a greater number of branches to each plant, each branch producing a solid mass of color. The 3 to 4 foot flower spikes render them ideal for cut flowers that keep for a long time.

No. 931. Rose King	Each pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 70c; oz. \$1.25.
No. 932. White King	
No. 933. Carmine King	
No. 934. Dark Blue Spire	
No. 941. Lilac or Lavender Spire	
No. 942. Mixed Colors	

STOCK FLOWERED LARKSPURS

- No. 940. Rosamond—The only pure pink; yields a fine cut flower two weeks before others are available. The numerous flower spikes are heavily covered with fully double blooms. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.
- No. 936. Double Dark Blue. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.
- No. 938. Double Light Blue. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.
- No. 937. Double Pink. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.
- No. 939. Double Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR. See Delphinium.

Linum No. 943. *Grandiflorum Rubrum* (Scarlet Flax)—A very pretty, hardy annual bedding plant, two feet high, covered with bright red flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 945. *Perennial Blue*.—A hardy perennial; bears graceful bright blue flowers from June till frost. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 948. *Lobelia*.—Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries; effective in masses, covered with lovely blue blooms for a long season. Start in boxes and transplant. Easy to grow; 6 inches high. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.

Lupins—Easily grown, free flowering annuals and perennials, with graceful spikes of fragrant pea-shaped flowers. A fine bedding and cut flower; prefers shade. Height 2 to 3 feet.

ANNUAL LUPINS

- No. 952. Blue. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
- No. 955. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

PERENNIAL LUPINS

- No. 956. Blue. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.
- No. 957. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

LACE FLOWER.—See *Didiscus*.

LADY'S SLIPPER.—See *Balsam*.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.—See *Perennial Sweet Peas*.

LOVE GROVE.—See *Nemophila*.

LOVE IN A MIST.—See *Nigella*.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See *Balloon Vine*.

No. 973. *Marvel of Peru* (Four O'clock).—Opens in the afternoon and on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Hardy annual. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

MALLOW MARVEL.—See *Hibiscus*.

MARGUERITES.—See *Carnation*.

POT MARIGOLD.—See *Calendula*.

MARSHMALLOW.—See *Hibiscus*.

MEXICAN FIRE PLANT.—See *Kochia*.

MIMOSA.—See *Sensitive Plant*.

MOMORDICA.—See *Balsam Apple and Pear*.

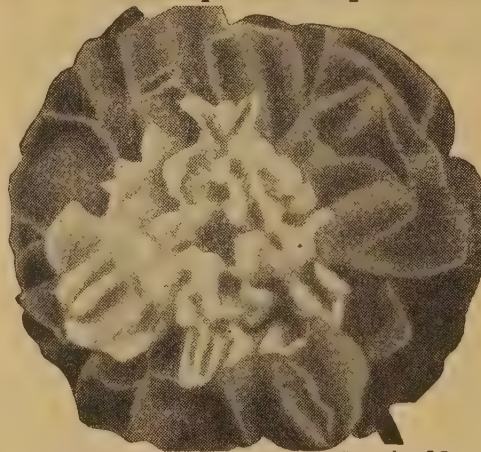
MOSS FLOWER.—See *Portulaca*.

MOURNING BRIDE.—See *Scabiosa*.

MYOSOTIS.—See *Forget-Me-Not*.



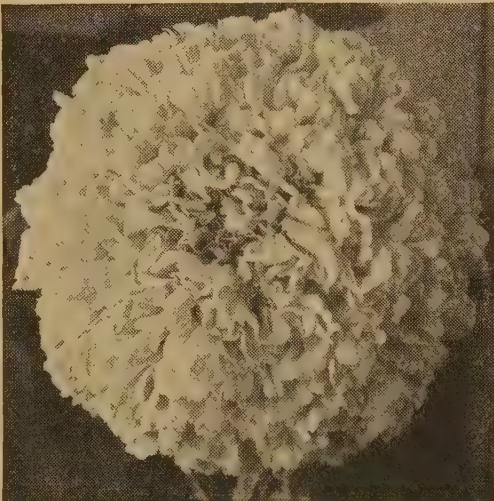
Giant Imperial Larkspur



Dwarf Double Harmony Marigold



Guinea Gold Marigold



Gigantea Sunset Giants Marigold

Marigold

—Easily grown, free-flowering annuals, bearing brilliant flowers till frost.

959. *Gigantea Sunset Giants*—Immense blooms, sometimes 7 inches across. The sweet scented flowers are full centered with broad wavy petals gracefully overlapping. Colors from deep orange to lemon yellow. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.

970. *Mammoth Mum*—All-American medal winner. The fluffy, ball-like light sulphur blooms, 3½ inches across, 2 inches deep, are borne profusely on 30-inch plants. The largest of the chrysanthemum flowered type. The long sturdy stems adapt them splendidly for cutting. Pkt. 25c.

972. *Goldsmith*—Golden orange with good stems for cutting. The large fully double flowers bloom freely on strong bushy plants. The beautifully twisted petals give it a chrysanthemum-like appearance. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

970. *Scarlet Glow*—Flowers open deep scarlet, later turning to rich tangerine. Fully double, 1¾ to 2 inches across and borne profusely on 10-inch plants. Stems long enough for cutting. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 30c.

960. *Gigantea Pot o' Gold*—Showy, fragrant, exceptionally large deep golden orange blooms 4 to 4½ inches across, 100 per cent double. 12 to 15 inches high; blooms early. Pkt. 20c.

958. *Spry*—Flowers 1½ inches across; bright clear crested centers surrounded by rows of mahogany-red guard petals, 9 inches high, spreading 15 inches, just right for borders and edgings. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 971. *Dwarf Double Harmony*—Charming and distinct, with tubular deep orange center, flanked by broad velvety dark maroon guard petals; one foot high. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 963. *Crown of Gold*. The crown is of curled and interlaced petals surrounded by a collar of gracefully recurved petals; bright golden orange. Odorless foliage; sweet scented. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

962. *Yellow Supreme*—Large fluffy, rounded fragrant blooms with broad, loose frilled rich creamy yellow petals. A wonderful cut flower. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

965. *Guinea Gold*—Bears 30 to 40 flowers, 2 to 2½ inches across with long loosely placed wavy petals; brilliant shade of orange flushed with gold. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 964. *African Double Mixed*.—All the best varieties. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 968. *French Double Mixed*.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 967. *Legion of Honor (Little Brownie)*.—Golden yellow with velvety brown center; single. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Mignonette

—In February and March plant in boxes and thin out.

Beginning in March, plant at intervals outside for a succession. Thin to 6 inches apart. Hardy annual. One foot high.

No. 976. *Wood's Superb Mixture*

—All shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long. Deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 982. *Sweet Mignonette*.—Fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 988. *Moonflower (Evening Glory)*.

Rapid climber with luxuriant foliage; the pure white fragrant blooms, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, open in the evening and on cloudy days. Grows 30 feet or more. File a hole in the seeds or soak for a day to hasten germination. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.



Heavenly Blue Morning Glory

Morning Glories

- 991. Pearly Gates**—A pure white sport of Heavenly Blue; flowers about 4 inches across. Plant it with Heavenly Blue and Scarlet O'Hara for red, white and blue effect. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 70c.**
- No. 990. Scarlett O'Hara.** A new color—rich wine-red. The 3½-inch blooms come early, continue till frost; and stay open longer, often into the afternoon. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.**
- No. 989. Heavenly Blue.** A luxuriant vine bearing beautiful sky blue flowers about 4 inches across. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.**
- No. 993. Brazilian (Ipomea setosa)**—A luxuriant annual, growing 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors, covering an enormous space in a short time. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.**
- No. 994. Morning Glory (Convolvulus)**—All colors mixed. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.**
- No. 995. Bush Morning Glory.** Twelve inches high; adapted for bedding, pot and window culture, blooms profusely. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

Japanese Morning Glories —Grand climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors. The foliage is ornamental—some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Soak 24 hours before planting.

No. 1000. Single Imperial Japanese—The original variety. The wonderful colorings of both flowers and foliage are beyond description. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**



Miss Jekyll Nigella

- No. 1050. Nemophila** high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. Easily grown. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**
- No. 1054. Nicotiana (Flowering Tobacco)**—Covered with bloom all summer and fall, flowering a few weeks after sowing. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**
- No. 1058. Nigella Miss Jekyll (Love-in-a-Mist)**—Lovely cornflower blue, semi-double, blooms on long stems. Splendid cut flower; requires little care. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.**
- No. 1085. Passion Flower** —Splendid hardy annual climber, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. Height, 10 feet. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.**

GENOTHERA.—See Primrose (Evening).
PALMA CHRISTI.—See Ricinus.

PELARGONIUM.—See Geranium.
PERIWINKLE.—See Vinca.

Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

Wood's Peerless Mixtures —Our Peerless Nasturtium Mixtures are made up exclusively of the most elegant large flowered single varieties, and cover a wide range of the most brilliant colors that give a profusion of gorgeous blooms. You will be delighted with our Peerless Mixtures.

- 1010. Dwarf Peerless Mixture**—**Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.**
- 1030. Tall Peerless Mixture**—**Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.**

No annual will produce a more lavish profusion of blooms for so long a time, nor more variety of color than nasturtiums. They begin blooming early and yield a continuous display till frost. The more you cut the flowers the more profusely will they bloom. You can grow them in any soil; in fact, they do well in soils too poor to support other plants. Rich soil produces foliage at the expense of the blooms. Plant an inch deep after the ground becomes warm, dropping 2 seeds every 3 inches. Do not transplant. Do not water too freely.

DWARF DOUBLE SWEET-SCENTED GLOBE NASTURTIIUMS

The globe type is the very newest thing in nasturtiums. The plants are dwarf, neat and compact, 10 to 12 inches in height, with a spread of 12 to 15 inches. As they maintain their dwarf rounded form throughout the life of the plant they are especially fine for rockeries, window boxes and pot plants, and superb in the garden for borders and edgings. The blooms are delightfully sweet scented, double and semi-double, and have stems of good length for cutting.

- 1014. Dwarf Double Scarlet Globe**—Fiery scarlet blooms are borne in great profusion. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.**
- 1008. Dwarf Double Golden Globe**—As many as 100 blooms have been found on a single plant. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.**
- 1012. Dwarf Double Gem**—All the many colors of globe nasturtiums are in our splendid mixture. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.**

SWEET-SCENTED DOUBLE GLEAM NASTURTIIUMS

The introduction of the gleam type of nasturtiums created a sensation, it being the first of the double and semi-double blooming strains. The plants are semi-dwarf, throwing out short runners from the well rounded free flowering bushes. The stems are long and bear flowers well above the lush green foliage, the effect being a solid mass of color. The blooms are large and exquisitely sweet scented. A fine cut flower.

- 1013. Double Scarlet Gleam**—Comparable to the brilliance of scarlet sage. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.**
- 1011. Double Golden Gleam**—In full bloom the plants are a blaze of glory. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.**
- 1009. Double Glorious Gleam Hybrids**—Colors never dreamed of in nasturtiums are borne in profusion. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.**



Double Sweet-Scented Gleam Nasturtium

SINGLE NASTURTIIUMS —The old-fashioned single nasturtiums that have adorned our gardens for generations. The colors range from creamy white to deep maroon with all the intermediate colors.

- 1025. Dwarf, Mixed Colors**—**Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.** **1043. Tall or Giant. Mixed Colors**—**Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.**

Wood's Royal Pansies

For the earliest blooms from spring plantings, plant in boxes indoors and when an inch high transplant to a shady location in rich moist soil. Late summer and fall plantings bloom early the following spring. Moisten the beds after planting, cover with unbleached muslin or newspaper to conserve the moisture, for drying out is fatal. Pansies will stand the severest winters without protection.

No. 1076. Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture, and is near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors in endless variety. We cannot conceive of a more exquisite pansy mixture, for it is giant flowered and covers a wide variety of brilliant colors and markings. **Pkt. 40c; 3 pkts. \$1.00.**

No. 1075. Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture—A magnificent mixture excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors—every conceivable color and color combination found in pansies. The blooms are large and of perfect form. In size of bloom and brilliancy of color it ranks second only to our Exhibition Mixture. **Pkt. 30c; ½ oz. \$1.25; ¼ oz. \$2.00.**

No. 1074. Swiss Giant—Gigantic blooms, perfectly round, and colors heretofore unknown in pansies. **Pkt. 30c; ½ oz. \$1.25.**

No. 1077. Wood's Superb Frilled Pansy—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. The colors range from pure white to the rich and deeper shades. **Pkt. 25c.**

No. 1078. Giant Trimardeau Mixture—Remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; the colors are rich and varied. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c.**

No. 1080. TUFTED PANSIES (Viola Corunta)—Not as large as the regular pansy, but have longer stems and bloom throughout the summer. Early spring sowings bloom from June till frost. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c.**



Wood's Royal Pansy

Petunia

No annual will give a greater profusion of bloom with so little care than petunias. Plant in a sunny location and they will bloom till frost. Half hardy annual.

1102. All Double America—All America silver medal winner. The pink-mauve carnation flowered medium sized blooms are borne abundantly till frost. **Pkt. 50c.**

No. 1095. Wood's Superb Fringed Petunias—The blooms are often 4 to 5 inches across, and nearly all exquisitely fringed or ruffled at the edges. All colors, markings, blotches, stripings and veinings in the most unusual combinations. **Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. for 60c.**

1091. Radiance—Cerise rose with golden yellow throat. Decidedly free blooming. The flowers are 2½ to 3 inches across. **Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 75c.**

1101. Flaming Velvet—Rich and brilliant velvety blood red. Outstanding for color, type and uniformity. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c.**

No. 1097. Royal Purple—Rich velvety purple or nearly blood red. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.**

No. 1103. Single Petunias—A choice mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c; ½ oz. 90c.**

BEDDING PETUNIAS

No. 1096. Wood's Bedding Petunias—A splendid strain bred especially for bedding. The dense, bushy plants grow only eight inches high, blooming so profusely as to fairly hide the plants. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c; ¼ oz. 85c.**

1093. Cheerful—All-America medal winner. New in habit of growth and in color. The plants form 10-inch mounds, spreading 2 feet. The clear salmon-pink flowers are nearly 3 inches across. **Pkt. 25c.**

1094. Blue Bird—Bears dark violet blooms in profusion. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c.**

No. 1098. Rosy Morn.—Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color, with white throats. Fine for beds and pots. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 70c.**

No. 1099. Snowball.—A most attractive dwarf petunia for beds and borders; the satiny white blooms are borne profusely and continuously. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.**

1100. Rose of Heaven—Rich, brilliant rose; darker than Rosy Morn. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.**



BALCONY PETUNIAS.—The dwarf plants are a mass of bloom throughout the summer. Splendid for beds and window and porch boxes. The blooms are about 3 inches across.

No. 1105. Balcony White.

No. 1106. Balcony Pink.

No. 1107. Balcony Crimson.

No. 1108. Balcony Deep Blue.

No. 1110. Balcony Mixed Colors.

Each of above: **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c.**

Phlox Drummondii

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June, and are literally covered with bloom till frost.

No. 1115. Large Flowering Dwarf—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height, 6 inches. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 25c.**

No. 1116. Star and Fringed—Extremely beautiful, and of the most varied colors, distinctly bordered with white. Flowers fringed. **Pkt. 20c.**

GRANDIFLORA PHLOX—Large and free flowering. We offer them in separate colors.

1123. Pure White—Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 70c; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

1124. Rose Pink—Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 70c; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

1125. Scarlet—Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 70c; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

1126. Yellow—Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 70c; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

1127. Violet or Dark Blue—Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 70c; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

PHLOX GIGANTEA—The largest flowered of all annual phlox with individual florets 1¼ to 1½ inches across. The upright plants grow about 10 inches tall.

1118. Gigantea Red Glory—The most brilliant red yet found in phlox; a large creamy eye intensifies the red. Florets often are large as a half dollar. **Pkt. 35c.**

1129. Wood's Grandiflora Phlox Mixture—The blooms are usually double the size of ordinary phlox, perfectly round with overlapping petals. Ours is a splendid mixture of all the most brilliant large-flowering varieties, the colors being well balanced. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 65c; ¼ oz. \$1.00; ½ oz. \$1.75.**



Wood's Grandiflora Phlox

Poppies

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms. For beds and borders nothing is better. Plant annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Barely cover the seeds and press the soil firmly. Plant early in the spring, at intervals during the summer and in the fall for a succession. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.

ANNUAL POPPIES

No. 1140. Wood's Superb Poppy Mixture

—A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, all varieties and every color. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make an effective display. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

No. 1141. Special Mixed Single Poppies.—Contains only select varieties that will give a dazzling display of colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 1142. Special Mixed Double Poppies.—An elegant collection of the largest blooms and most gorgeous colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

Shirley Poppies —Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering; delicately fringed.

1137. Rose Pink—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

1139. Scarlet—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1145. Mixed Colors—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1148. Double Shirley—Double and semi-double in an endless variety of color. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

California Poppy.—See Escholtzia.

NOTE—The federal authorities have prohibited the growing of poppies from which narcotics may be extracted. This includes the popular peony and carnation-flowered varieties.

PERENNIAL POPPIES

No. 1151. Iceland.—Resembles crushed satin; blooms continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for 3 to 4 years following. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.

ORIENTAL POPPIES—In spectacular display they are only rivaled by the finest Darwin tulips. Prefers a sunny situation.

No. 1150. Oriental Scarlet—Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. 75c; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

Portulaca

Moss Flower —Succeeds in a sunny situation and produces flowers of almost every color in great profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Plant when weather is settled warm. Tender annual. Height, 6 inches.

1155. Single Mixed Colors—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c; ¼ oz. 85c.

No. 1156. Double Mixed Colors—Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

PINK.—See Dianthus.

PRIMULA VERIS.—See Cowslip.

RAGGED ROBIN.—See Centaurea Cyanus.

ROCK CRESS.—See Arabis.

Hyponex Supplies all the plant food required by flowers and vegetables. 3-oz. pkg. (makes 18 gallons) 25c; 1 lb. (makes 100 gallons) \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$8.00; 25 lbs. \$15.00, postpaid.



WOOD'S SUPERB POPPIES



Annual Scabiosa



Blue Moon Scabiosa



Spider Plant or Cleome

Primrose —Chinese Primroses are among the finest winter flowering window plants. The Evening Primrose is splendid for mixed borders.

No. 1161. Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Plant in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. Pkt. 50c.

No. 1162. Evening Primrose.—The well-known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Pyrethrum —Golden Feather is fine for edging beds. Roseum bears daisy-shaped blooms for cut flowers. Hardy perennial.

No. 1165. Golden Feather —Bright yellow foliage with white flowers; usually grown as an annual. 8 inches. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1166. Roseum (Painted Daisy)—Bright rose pink. Ht. 2 feet. Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. 75c.

No. 1168. Ricinus (Castor Bean)—Tall majestic plants; fine for backgrounds and centers for beds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

No. 1171. Rudbeckia (Coneflower) A rich, free flowering annual bearing flowers of many forms. The dominant color is yellow surrounding a velvety brown cone-shaped center. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1174. Salpiglossis —A gorgeous and beautiful bedding and border plant with its richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue-black. Plant indoors in February or March or outside later. Half hardy annual; height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

Salvia or Scarlet Sage

A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall. Start early indoors and transplant in May; or plant outdoors later in a light, rich soil. Soak the seeds before planting.

No. 1179. Fireball or Bonfire.—Large flowered and free blooming; 2 feet high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 intense scarlet flowers. Pkt. 25c.

No. 1180. Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—Dazzling scarlet flowers on 12 inch stems. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 85c; ¼ oz. \$1.50.

No. 1181. Salvia Patens.—Intense bright blue; extra large flowers. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 25c.

Scabiosa (Mourning Bride or Pincushion Flower)—The long-stemmed double blooms make a fine cut flower, but they are equally fine for beds and borders, blooming till frost; fragrant; richly colored. Height, 2 feet.

1184. **Blue Moon.** Beehive-shaped with broad, wavy petals. Blooms 2 ¼ inches across, 2 inches deep; rich deep lavender blue. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 1185. Annual Mixed Colors—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

1186. **Perennial Blue.** Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1190. Sensitive Plant (Mimosa).

—Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves when touched droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. Tender annual. Height, 1 foot. None available.

No. 1196. Snow on the Mountain

—An exceedingly ornamental plant for mixed border or as a background for low growing plants. The foliage is light green with white margin. 2 feet high. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

1198. Spider Plant (Cleome). Pink Queen

—A very attractive border or background plant with large, delightful pink heads without trace of blue or magenta. As the flowers age they turn white, giving a pleasing apple blossom blend of colors. Grows in poorest soil and blooms from June till frost. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 60c.

No. 1204. Stokesia Cyanea (Cornflower Aster)—A hardy perennial for permanent border or beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing lavender flowers from June till frost. Two feet high. **Pkt. 15c.**

Stocks

(Gillflower). Few flowers surpass stocks in brilliance and diversity of color, duration and profusion of bloom and fragrance, each plant a perfect bouquet. Plant early indoors, transplant when an inch high and set out the end of April in a cool location. Fine for beds borders and cut flowers. Half hardy annual.

No. 1199. Cut-and-Come-Again. Extra fine for cutting; 18 inches high, throwing out side branches, each bearing rosette-shaped flowers on fine stems. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c.**

No. 1200. Large Flowering Ten Weeks—A splendid mixture of brilliant colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.**

Sunflower

—Plant the tall kinds for centers of beds and backgrounds; the dwarf for cut flowers.

Plant in April. Hardy annual. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c.**

No. 1207. Red. Some are a rich chestnut red, others are of interesting color combinations. The long petals are often curled.

No. 1208. Miniature. Bushy plants, 3 feet high, bearing all summer masses of 3-inch single yellow flowers with dark centers; fine for cutting. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c.**

No. 1209. Double Chrysanthemum Flowered. Golden yellow with long fringed petals; beautiful. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.**

No. 1210. California.—The deep yellow double flowers are extra large; 3 to 5 feet high. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.**

No. 1218. Sweet Sultan —Fairly covered with beautiful scented blooms that will keep for days. Plant at intervals for succession of blooms till fall. Height, 2 1/2 feet. Easy to grow. Hardy annual. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.**

Sweet William

—Splendid in beds, borders and rock gardens.

Hardy perennial, but blooms the following fall if planted early. Colors range from white to nearly black. Height, 18 inches.

1223. Newport Pink. **Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. 50c.**

1224. Scarlet Beauty. **Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. 50c.**

No. 1227. Single Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.**

No. 1233. Double.—All colors mixed. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.**

SCARLET RUNNERS.—See page 5.

SNAPDRAGON.—See Antirrhinum.

SPEEDWELL.—See Veronica.

STRAWFLOWER.—See Helichrysum.

SWEET ALYSSUM.—See Alyssum.

TOUCH-ME-NOT.—See Balsam.

No. 1236. Thunbergia (Black Eyed Susan.)—A rapid climber 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for hanging baskets, trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers in profusion. Half hardy annual. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.**

No. 1238. Tithonia (Mexican Sunflower). Brilliant orange-scarlet flower on long stems. Particularly fine for cutting; superb background plants. Height 6 feet. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c.**

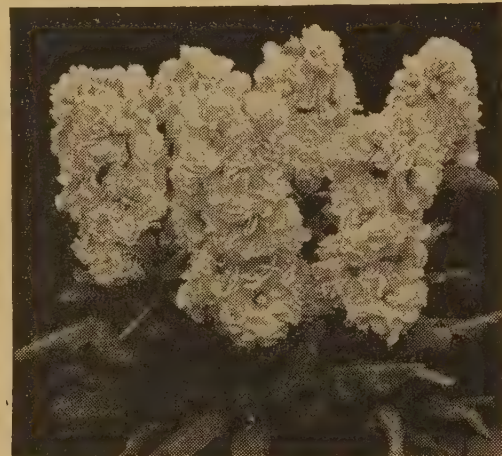
No. 1241. Torenia —Snapdragon-like sky-blue flowers with yellow throats. Fine for rock gardens, beds and low borders. Annual. Ht., 10 inches. **Pkt. 50c.**



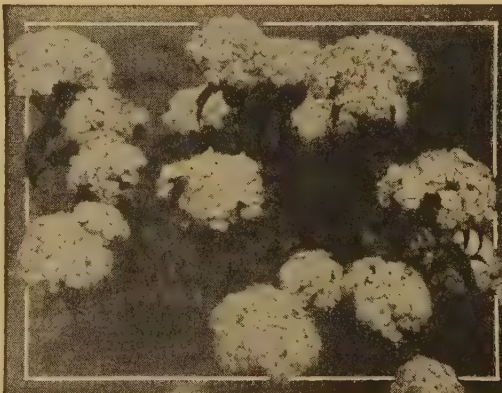
Grandiflora Verbena



Miniature Sunflower



Large Flowering Ten Weeks Stocks



Sweet William

Verbena

—Annual for beds, borders, massing, window gardens, covering mounds, etc. Bears flowers of brilliant colors from early summer till fall. Soak a few hours and plant in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high, or plant outside in April.

GRANDIFLORA VERBENAS

1251. Spitfire Grandiflora—The liveliest color in grandiflora verbenas. The deep scarlet-rose blooms are 3 1/2 inches across. The plants measure 25 to 30 inches in diameter with each floret stem held erect. **Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. 75c.**

No. 1250. Floradale Beauty—A giant hybrid with individual florets averaging 1 1/4 inches across, making up into heads 4 to 5 inches across. Many colors mixed. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 75c.**

No. 1249. Beauty of Oxford Hybrids. The florets easily cover a silver half-dollar. The color shades from clear rose-pink to rose-red. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 75c.**

No. 1245. Defiance Scarlet. The most intense rich brilliant scarlet variety. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.**

1246. Mammoth White. Extra large. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.**

No. 1247. Mammoth Pink Shades. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.**

No. 1248. Mammoth Purple Shades. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.**

1252. Mammoth Mixed. The richest and most varied colors; very fine. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.**

No. 1253. Venosa. The hardy variety for bedding, producing bright purple flowers all summer; 1 ft. high. **Pkt. 15c.**

No. 1260. Veronica (Speedwell) —Hardy perennial of easy culture. Bears long spikes of bright pink and white flowers. A fine cut flower. Height, 18 inches. **Pkt. 20c.**

No. 1267. Vinca (Periwinkle) — Splendid for bedding, window gardens, house plants and borders. If planted early indoors will bloom the same summer; germinates slowly. Tender perennial. Height, 15 inches. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 15c.**

VIOLA—See Tufted Pansy, page 38.

No. 1272. Virginian Stock —Beautiful free-flowering annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. Hardy annual. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

Wallflower

—Bears large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms. Useful for beds, borders and

winter house plants. Plant early and transplant. Height, 1 1/2 feet.

No. 1276. Single. A fine mixture of all shades. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.**

No. 1277. Double. Very large and fragrant. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 60c.**

No. 1278. Allioni (Siberian Wallflower).—Beautiful biennial for rock gardens and low borders; dazzling orange flower. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

No. 1279. Linifolius (Alpine Wallflower).—A profuse bloomer for rock gardens; an unusual lilac shade; biennial; 1 foot high. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

No. 1282. Chinese Woolflower

—The large globe-shaped flowers resemble balls of silky scarlet wool. Grows 2 1/2 feet high, and from midsummer till hard frost covered with blooms. A fine bedding plant, grown either singly or in groups; keeps for days, and when dried remains bright for weeks. Plant when the ground is warm and thin out to a foot apart. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.**

1284. Mixed Flower Seeds

—More than a hundred varieties for sowing amongst shrubbery, in fence corners or out-of-the-way places. It will give a constant succession of bloom until frost. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25, post-paid.**

Wood's Giant Flowering Sweet Peas

An Ounce Will Plant 25 Feet of Row

CULTURE.—Early planting is advised so that they may bloom before very hot weather. Dig the soil deeply to allow deep rooting. Open a trench 4 to 6 inches deep, in which plant the seeds early in February and cover with an inch of soil and press it firmly. When up about 2 inches begin cultivating and gradually fill the trench until it is level. Do not allow the roots to become too dry; water at least twice a week.

Gather Sweet Pea Blooms Frequently; the More You Cut Them the Better and Longer They Bloom

Wood's Spencer or Orchid Flowering Sweet Peas

The Spencers offered here have all proved their merit and represent the cream of the best varieties and a wide range of colors. They are our selection from a long and confusing list of many hundreds of varieties.

ALL VARIETIES: Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

1329. **Avalanche**—No pure white sweet pea makes as large a flower, nor blooms that will last as long; a strong grower and a profuse bloomer.

1332. **Black Diamond**—Dark maroon. The largest and best of its color.

1330. **Charming**—Bright glowing cerise with a scintillating salmon sheen; large flower.

1335. **Chieftain**—A showy and attractive pure satiny mauve. Free from purple shading.

1341. **Elstree**—Bright salmon pink on cream ground. The frilled blooms have extra long strong stems; profuse bloomer.

1343. **Flagship**—Deep navy blue. The large blooms are borne on long stems.

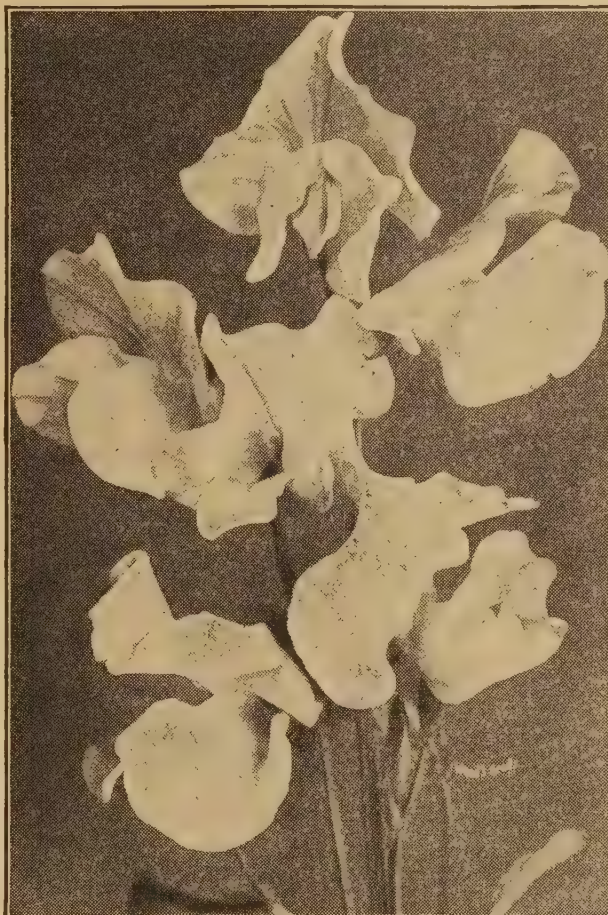
1337. **Fortune**—A beautifully waved flower with violet standard and dark blue wings; a lovely combination.

1342. **Gigantic**—A beautifully frilled, long stemmed pure white; an extra large and exquisite flower.

1331. **Glen Eagles**—An exquisite lavender blue; the flowers are unusually large and daintily frilled.

1333. **Grand National**—The large frilled flowers are a rich deep cream; an Award of Merit winner.

1345. **Highlander**—A perfectly formed lovely pure clear lavender. An extra fine large flower.



Spencer Sweet Peas.

1336. **Magnet**—The richest and brightest cream pink; fine size and long stemmed.

1338. **Mastercream**—Rich deep cream without a trace of pink; flowers duplexed, large and beautifully frilled.

1334. **Olympia**—Large waved royal purple flower, deep and rich; vigorous and free bloomer.

1347. **Pinkie**—The largest and finest rich rosy pink; beautifully waved flowers.

1348. **Prince of Orange**—Unquestionably the finest in its color class. Large and beautiful rich glistening orange.

1340. **Red Boy**—Pure rich deep crimson flower; four blooms on long stems; does not sunburn.

1349. **Red Rover**—A fine dark crimson of unusual brilliance. Long stems; a vigorous grower.

1346. **Reflection**—A magnificent clear cornflower blue with no trace of violet; bears 3 to 4 blooms on sturdy stems.

1339. **Sweet Afton**—A sparkling shade of deep silvery pink. The large blooms are carried on heavy stems.

1344. **Welcome**—The most dazzling and glowing scarlet; the large bold flowers are sunproof.

Early Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

These bloom weeks earlier and remain in bloom longer than other Spencers. The blooms are equally as large, are beautifully waved and are borne on long stems. They are especially well adapted for outdoor planting in the South as well as for greenhouse culture. We have had spring plantings bloom earlier than fall plantings of other kinds, yielding plenty of blooms before hot weather arrives.

All Varieties: Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

1361. **American Beauty**—So named because the color is the same as the American Beauty rose, glowing crimson-rose.

1360. **Cascade**—A beautiful pure white flower; borne on long stems.

1363. **Giant Rose**—An unusually large flower; a beautiful rose pink; a robust grower.

1362. **Memory**—The large waved blooms are clear rosy lavender.

1364. **Mrs. Herbert Hoover**—"The California Blue." Clear deep blue.

Sweet Peas in Mixtures

1374. Wood's Early Flowering Spencer Mixture

—They bloom 3 to 4 weeks earlier than the summer flowering sweet peas and are specially recommended for growing in the warmer parts of the South. In cold climates they do splendidly in the greenhouse. We offer a well-balanced mixture of all colors from pure white to deep maroon. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

No. 1376. Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture

—The Spencers are the finest type of sweet peas in cultivation. Our mixture is a well-balanced blend of colors from the purest white to the deepest maroon, one that will please the most exacting lover of sweet peas. It will give a lavish display in an almost endless range of colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

No. 1378. Perennial or EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS.

—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

Wood's Giant Zinnias

FEW garden annuals are more thoroughly satisfactory than zinnias, particularly since in recent years greatly improved larger flowering and more brilliantly colored strains have been developed. For bedding, for borders and for cut flowers, they furnish a wealth of blooms from early summer till late in the fall. Plant early in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover about ¼ inch deep; or start indoors and transplant outside when the ground is warm. Hardy annual.

1307. Scabiosa Flowered — Entirely distinct from any zinnia you have ever grown, having a strong resemblance to the double annual scabiosa. The outer petals are long and large; the center is a semi-globular crown or cushion, producing a distinct and interesting effect. Grows 2½ feet high and crowded with flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

1287. Navajo (Gaillardia Flowered) — Each petal is heavily tipped white, cream white or yellow. The colors run through lilac, lavender, russet, crimson, orange, yellow and pink, and combinations of these colors. Bears quantities of medium sized double and semi-double blooms; 1½ feet high. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

1299. Giant Crested Zinnia — The average 4 inches across, 2 to 2½ inches deep with a full rounded cushiony center surrounded by broad guard petals. The charmingly bright and fresh colors range through all colors and shades of zinnias. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 60c.

Fantasy Zinnias — Distinctly different, the good sized, rounded flowers being a mass of shaggy ray-like petals that give a delicate and refined appearance to the medium sized double flowers—large enough to satisfy the desire for mass of color, and just the right size for flower arrangement.

1302. White Light. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

1304. Star Dust—Deep golden yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

1303. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

1285. Wildfire —A vivid companion to Star Dust and White Light, Wildfire adds a distinct note of color and cheerfulness to the garden and will enliven any home when used in flower arrangements. The strong, free blooming plants, 2½ to 3 feet high, come into flower in about 50 days after seeds are planted. The color is a rich dazzling scarlet. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c.

1286. Super Crown o' Gold

—The most outstanding large flowered zinnia since Dahlia Flowered was introduced. Exceedingly showy, 5 or more inches across. Our strain contains a wide range of pastel shades, including soft yellow, old gold, light pink, apricot pink, various shades of salmon, peach, buff, cream and pure white. Each petal is overlaid at the base with a deep golden yellow while carrying out the individual flower color at the tip. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

1305. Tom Thumb or Cupid — Very dwarf, about 4 to 6 inches high; excellent for beds and borders; very bright colors, ranging through red, orange, yellow, pink, rose and other pastel shades. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

1319. Zinnia Linearis — Unusual and interesting. The flowers are a lovely shade of golden orange, with a delicate lemon yellow stripe through each petal, while the center is dark brown in the young blooms, turning to golden orange as the flower ages. 8 to 10 inches tall and spread as much as 2 feet. The flowers are profusely borne, hundreds being open at a time. A grand and brilliantly colored bedding and border plant. Blooms in about six weeks. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

1308. Haageana Double —The small Mexican zinnias have a charm all their own. They lend themselves to bedding and make a brilliant display, and yet have stems long enough to make a fine display in vases and bowls. A gem for bedding and edging. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

California Giant Zinnias

Giant in size and perfectly double; round and full flowered; often measure 4 to 5 inches across. They usually remain in bloom from early summer till late fall. Exceedingly attractive in the garden and the long stems adapt it splendidly as a cut flower.

1309. California Giant White.

1310. California Giant Scarlet.

1311. California Giant Pink.

1312. California Giant Deep Yellow.

1313. California Giant Purple.

Each of above colors: Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

1318. California Giant Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

Pompon or Lilliput Zinnias

Grows only about 1½ feet high, bearing in the greatest profusion densely double flowers with good stems. Fine for bedding and very satisfactory cut-flowers.

1321. White Gem. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

1322. Golden Gem. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

1323. Pink Gem. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

1324. Scarlet Gem. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

1325. Black Ruby. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

1327. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Dahlia Flowered Zinnias

A close rival of the dahlia. The blooms are often more than 5 inches across, 3 to 4 inches deep, the broad petals piled one upon the other, giving the flower the appearance of a fine decorative dahlia.

1288. Exquisite. Rich rose, shading to deep rose at the center.

1289. Canary Bird. Rich deep yellow; holds its pure color to the last.

1290. Polar Bear. The finest white; extra large.

1291. Grimson Monarch. By far the largest and best red; holds its color splendidly.

1292. Scarlet Flame. Bright scarlet blended with orange.

1293. Dream. Deep lavender turning to purple.

1294. Royal Purple.

Each of above colors: Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

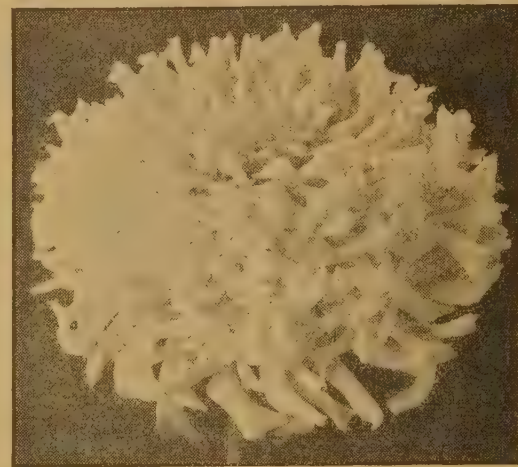
1298. Dahlia Flowered Mixed Colors. An elegant mixture; all colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

WOOD'S CALIFORNIA ZINNIA COLLECTION

This collection contains:

1 pkt. Fantasy Mixed Colors.....	10c
1 pkt. Gaillardia Flowered.....	10c
1 pkt. Crown of Gold.....	10c
1 pkt. Pompon, Mixed Colors.....	10c
1 pkt. California Giant Mixed Colors.....	10c
1 pkt. Dahlia Flowered, Mixed Colors.....	10c
All of the above for 50c	60c

Order as Zinnia Collection No. 1320



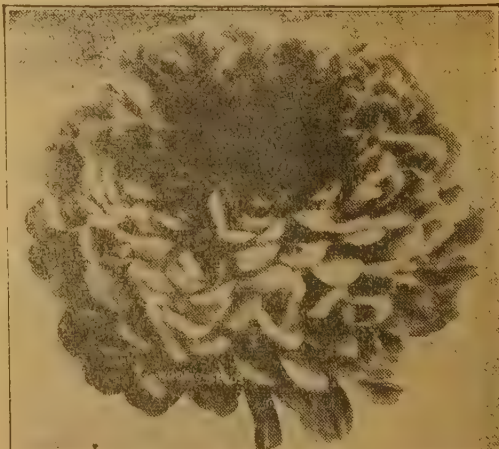
Fantasy Zinnia



Pompon or Lilliput Zinnia



Giant Crested Zinnia

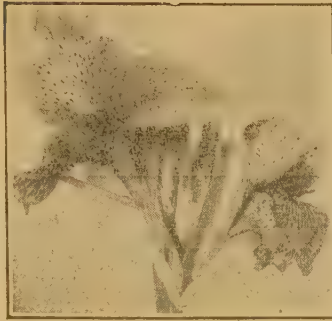


Dahlia Flowered Zinnia

Bulbs for Spring Planting

Cannas

Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.



Canna

Plant the dormant roots when the ground is warm. Set them 3 inches deep and space them 1½ to 2 feet apart. Roots will be ready March 15.

GREEN-LEAVED CANNAS

City of Portland —3½ feet. A warm glowing shade of rose pink; extra large blooms are borne on heavy trusses. 25c each; 3 for 60c; \$1.75 per dozen, postpaid.

Eureka —4 feet. A free flowering variety with striking white blooms which at first appear cream. Without question the greatest of the white cannas. 30c each; 3 for 75c; \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Yellow King Humbert —4 feet. Bears masses of rich yellow flowers spotted with bright red; occasionally some will be streaked with red, an improvement rather than a defect; often 5 to 7 inches across, single petals 3 inches. 25c each; 3 for 60c; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per dozen, postpaid.

The President —4 feet. The immense blooms are a rich glowing scarlet; no other scarlet canna is superior in the quality and quantity of blooms which are borne on strong, erect stalks; one of the first to bloom and continues till frost. 25c each; 3 for 60c; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per dozen, postpaid.

BRONZE-LEAVED CANNAS

King Humbert —4 feet. Bronze leaved. Immense orchid-like orange-scarlet, rose tinted and margined at the base; majestic and striking. 25c each; 3 for 60c; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per dozen, postpaid.

Shenandoah —4 feet. Bears large clusters of salmon-pink blooms; the foliage is rich ruby-red. A fine bedder. 25c each; 3 for 60c; \$1.75 per dozen, postpaid.

Wyoming —5 feet. The rich bronze foliage is crowned by immense trusses of intense rich orange blooms. A majestic canna. 25c each; 3 for 60c; \$1.75 per dozen.

Caladiums

(ELEPHANT'S EAR).—A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have the best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown, they stand 6 to 8 feet high, and bear immense light-green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 2½ feet wide.

Mammoth Bulbs—9 to 11 inches in circumference. By mail postpaid, 60c each; 3 for \$1.50. Not postpaid, 50c each; 3 for \$1.35.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums

Superb foliage plants for window and porch boxes and shaded places outdoors. Beautiful designs and gorgeous colorings. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25; 6 for \$2.25, postpaid. Caladiums ready March 15.

DAHLIAS

Plant in a sunny location when the ground is warm, covering the bulbs with 4 or 5 inches of earth.

Book your order for delivery after March 15.

Avalon —The finest of all clear yellow dahlias. 7 to 9 inches across, 4 to 5 inches deep. Strong and vigorous plant 3 to 4 feet tall. 60c each; 3 for \$1.50, postpaid.

Gallant Fox —Brilliant claret red. The fine keeping 6-inch blooms are borne on long stems. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25, postpaid.

Jane Cowl —A superb informal decorative dahlia that holds its giant blooms high on rigid stems. Bronze, buff and old gold, blending to apricot at center. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25, postpaid.

Jersey Beauty —The large, full deep flowers are an exquisite pink; a perfect bloom borne above the foliage on long, wiry stems. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25, postpaid.

Kentucky —Exactly like Jersey Beauty except in color; pink with a blending of yellow and gold, best described as lovely salmon pink. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25 postpaid.

Marshall's Pink —Large globe-shaped flower; bright pink with silver sheen. A beauty in the garden and a good commercial dahlia. 60c each; 3 for \$1.50, postpaid.

Monmouth Champion —Brilliant flame red with long twisted petals that curl at the end. Blooms often 9 inches across; strong, stiff stems. 75c each; 3 for \$2.00, postpaid.

Mrs. de Ver Warner —A refined mauve pink; extra large flowers on long, strong stems; free and continuous bloomer. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25, postpaid.

Thos. Edison —Royal purple. A massive flower of distinct form and coloring, held erect on cane stiff stems; a strong sturdy grower. 75c each; 3 for \$2.00, postpaid.

White Wonder —The giant blooms are pure white with long twisted and curled petals; the greatest white dahlia. 75c each; 3 for \$2.00, postpaid.

Mixed Dahlias —Our mixture is made up of a wide variety of types and colors. By mail postpaid, 50c each; 4 for \$1.75; \$4.75 per dozen. Not postpaid, 45c each; 4 for \$1.50; \$4.50 per dozen.

Gladiolas

For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.



Debonair

—LaFrance pink, shading to shrimp with creamy throat blotch, lightly peppered crimson. Several blooms open at once on tall straight spikes. 3 for 30c; 6 for 50c; 90c per dozen; 50 for \$3.25, postpaid.

Excellence

—Deep orange-vermilion with faint throat markings of a slightly deeper shade. Very early and a gorgeous color. 3 for 30c; 6 for 50c; 90c per dozen; 50 for \$3.25, postpaid.

Flaming Sword —Bright red or flame color; the large blooms are carried on long stems and are well placed. 3 for 30c; 6 for 50c; 80c per dozen; 50 for \$3.00, postpaid.

Gold Eagle —A beautiful deep yellow. One of the earliest to bloom. 3 for 30c; 6 for 50c; 80c per dozen; 50 for \$3.00, postpaid.

Maid of Orleans —Milky white with cream throat; tall straight spikes with as many as eight blooms open at a time. 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen; 50 for \$3.50, postpaid.

Minuet —The most exquisite of the lavender varieties; 5 or more blooms open at a time; a beautiful flower. 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen; 50 for \$3.50, postpaid.

Picardy —The best of its color; a beautiful apricot pink. The individual blooms are extremely large and slightly ruffled. Quite a sensational flower. 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen; 50 for \$3.50 postpaid.

Rosa Van Lima —Pure light rose; many flowers open at one time; strong straight spikes. 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen; 50 for \$3.50, postpaid.

Vagabond Prince —Garnet-brown with glowing scarlet spot on lower petals. A gorgeously beautiful flower. 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen; 50 for \$3.50, postpaid.

Mixed Gladiolas —A well-balanced mixture of all colors from pure white to dark red. By mail postpaid, 6 for 45c; dozen 80c; 50 for \$3.00; \$5.25 per 100. Not postpaid, 70c per dozen; 50 for \$2.75; \$5.00 per 100.

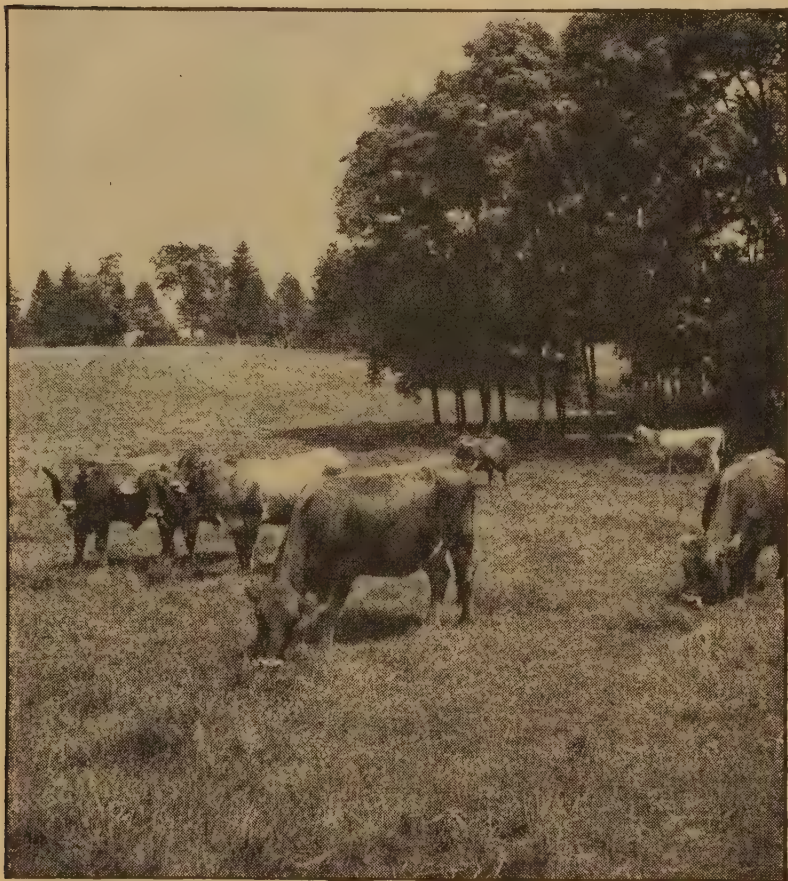
Madeira Vine Root —An old-fashioned, but very popular climber of rapid growth, covering a large space in a short time; useful for porches and arbors. If planted deep and protected during the winter, they last for several years and multiply. By mail postpaid, 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.10 per doz. Not postpaid, \$1.00 per dozen.

Tuberose —One of the most delightfully fragrant summer blooming flowers. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots and set outside in May; give them plenty of water. Our bulbs are extra large. Ready March 15th.

DOUBLE PEARL, extra large. By mail postpaid, 3 for 50c; 6 for 90c; \$1.65 per dozen; 25 for \$3.00. Not postpaid, \$1.50 per dozen; 25 for \$2.75.

WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES

For Permanent Pasture, Nos. 1 to 3; for Permanent Hay Field, Nos. 6 to 8
Sow 30 to 35 lbs. per Acre



PASTURE IS THE MOST ECONOMICAL SOURCE OF FEED FOR LIVESTOCK

Sow on all fall seeded grain crops during February, or alone during late February, March and early April.

WOOD'S PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURES

Contain grasses and clovers which make their maximum growth at different times throughout the year. Especially well adapted for sowing in the Southern Piedmont, mountain and Northern States.

No. 1 PASTURE MIXTURE FOR LIGHT GRAVELLY OR SANDY SOILS

Composed of 16 grasses and clovers, including a generous proportion of orchard grass, meadow fescue, timothy, red top, paspalum, carpet grass, perennial rye grass, Korean and Kobe lespedezas, alsike and red clovers, all of which make a vigorous growth on light soils, where moisture and fertility are usually lacking.

No. 2 PASTURE MIXTURE FOR LOAM CLAY SOILS

Composed of 15 grasses and clovers, including a large quantity of Kentucky blue grass, orchard grass, meadow fescue, paspalum, perennial rye grass, red top, lespedeza, alsike and red clovers.

No. 3 PASTURE MIXTURE FOR MOIST BOTTOM LAND

Composed of 15 grasses and clovers, including a predominant amount of meadow fescue, red top, carpet grass, paspalum, timothy, alsike clover; lespedezas and Wood's Dixie white clover, which grow well under moist conditions.

No. 6 HAY MIXTURE FOR LIGHT GRAVELLY OR SANDY SOIL

Composed of 14 grasses and clovers with a predominant proportion of orchard grass, timothy, red top, red clover, Kobe and Korean lespedezas, all of which make a good growth of hay on light soils which frequently lack moisture and fertility.

No. 7 HAY MIXTURE FOR LOAM AND CLAY SOILS

Composed of 12 grasses and clovers with red clover, alfalfa, timothy, orchard grass, red top, meadow fescue, and lespedeza, which grow well on loam and clay soils, as chief ingredients.

No. 8 HAY MIXTURE FOR MOIST BOTTOM LAND

Many grasses and clovers drown out on moist land, but this mixture of 11 grasses and clovers contains an abundance of Wood's Dixie white clover, meadow fescue, sapling clover, red top, timothy, Kobe and Korean lespedezas which thrive with wet feet.

WOOD'S SOUTHERN PERMANENT PASTURE AND HAY MIXTURE No. 12

Sow 25 to 30 Pounds Per Acre

This mixture is particularly recommended for the coastal sections of Virginia and the Carolinas, as well as all the southeastern and gulf states. In these localities you can have just as good grazing as in the blue grass section with the use of proper grasses and clovers. This mixture contains carpet grass, red top, paspalum, lespedezas, Wood's Dixie White Clover, and Alyce clover, combined in proper portions that will give abundant grazing during the hot southern summers and cold winters as the above grasses and clovers are adapted to southern growing conditions, suited to both light and heavy soils. Our Southern Pasture Mixture will stand very heavy grazing, but should not be grazed too closely in the late summer when lespedeza is reseeding. Also will furnish a fine hay crop.

WOOD'S GRAIN PASTURE AND HAY MIXTURES

For Quick Feed or Pasture

Where there is a shortage of feed, there is nothing better that can be put in than our Grain Pasture or Grain Hay Mixtures. They can be satisfactorily disked on top of lespedeza fields for early feed before lespedeza comes out in late spring. Much more productive and nutritious than oats, barley, and other crops planted alone. Produces a balanced ration of proteins, vitamins and other food elements. Sow in January, February or March, the earlier the better, 100 lbs. per acre alone, or 50 lbs. as nurse crop for grass and clover. Either mixture will serve as an ideal nurse crop for Wood's Permanent Grass and Clover Mixtures.

WOOD'S GRAIN PASTURE MIXTURE

Furnishes more grazing in less time and at less cost than any other spring crop. The grains are balanced with legumes to provide proteins for growth and warmth during cold weather. Sow it for grazing before grass and clover pastures are ready, or as a nurse crop when seeding permanent grass and clover pasture mixtures. Although relished by all livestock it is particularly popular for poultry and hogs as it contains rape properly balanced with spring barley, oats, and rye grass and Dwarf Essex Rape, so that it cannot cause bloating. Protein is furnished by Canada field peas, hairy vetch and lespedeza, which also improve the soil.

WOOD'S GRAIN HAY MIXTURE

Makes a much heavier yield that is far more palatable and nutritious than oats or any other crop sown alone. It is a fine spring hay crop, easy to cure and relished by all livestock. It contains oats properly balanced with Canada field peas, hairy vetch, Austrian peas and lespedeza.

Be sure to specify which mixture is wanted.

PRICE	Per Pound Sacks Included	BY MAIL POSTPAID			NOT POSTPAID—F.O.B. Richmond		
		5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Wood's Permanent Pasture and Hay Mixtures Nos. 1 to 8.....		\$1.75	\$3.35	\$7.80	30c	28½c	28c
Wood's Southern Permanent Pasture and Hay Mixture No. 12.....		1.75	3.35	7.80	30c	28½c	28c
Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture.....		.70	1.25	2.55	9c	7½c	7c
Wood's Grain Hay Mixture.....		.70	1.25	2.55	9c	7½c	7c

WOOD'S HAY AND PASTURE GRASSES

WOOD'S HIGH QUALITY GRASS SEEDS. There is probably more difference in quality of grass seeds than most other seeds. Yet farmers usually cannot detect this difference by appearance and must rely on the seedsman to be sure of getting seed free of noxious weeds. Our 60 years experience enables us to offer the finest quality obtainable.

Many grades of grass seeds are generally offered the trade and prices vary according to the quality supplied. Our Kentucky blue grass is 21-lb. test weight. Bermuda grass extra fancy seed over 99% pure, orchard grass strictly onion free. Lower grades range in price from 2c to 5c per lb. cheaper. Super Grades are the highest quality obtainable.



KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—The best permanent lawn or pasture grass for well drained rich heavy soils containing lime and phosphate in the Piedmont and mountains. It makes the richest, sweetest nutritious pasture, spreading and growing better if closely grazed. It grows vigorously in spring and fall; less vigorously in summer and winter. 30 to 40 lbs. per acre for pasture, or 1 lb. to 200 square feet of lawn. Sow in early spring or fall to get a good start before summer weeds.

DALLAS GRASS—*Paspalum dilatatum*, Imported. The splendid permanent grass for year round Southern pastures, as it comes nearer growing the year round than most other grasses whether in mild winter or hot dry summer. Stock prefer it, it fattens, stops erosion, and furnishes fine grazing. At the Florida Everglades Experiment Station it fattened 10 steers per acre. Unlike Carpet Grass, it allows clovers, lespedezas and other pasture grasses to grow freely with it, but chokes out objectionable weeds. Close grazing is recommended. Once established it lasts indefinitely, but it is not a pest as cultivation kills it. Grows rapidly even after killing frost, except in extremely cold weather. It furnishes green pasturage in mild weather in mid-winter. Although best on heavy moist soil, it does well on all types, including dry hillsides, acid soils, etc. It is fairly good for hay. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. per acre in early spring, but can be sown the year round. Our supply is extra fancy imported seeds, free from weed seeds. **Sow only imported Australian grown seeds. Domestic seeds are generally of too low quality and germination, besides having a heavy weed seed content.** Owing to a severe drought in Australia only a limited supply is available. We have been able to secure only about one-fourth of our usual requirement.

ORCHARD GRASS—One of the best long-lived, deep-rooted grasses for year round pasture or hay or to reseed on old alfalfa sods. It does well on practically every type of soil, including acid soils, thrives in the shade, grows vigorously and produces large crops of nutritious hay relished by all livestock. It recovers quickly when cut or grazed. It grows the year round with maximum growth in the spring and fall. It should be used more in Southern pastures as it furnishes winter grazing when most crops are dormant. As it grows in bunches it should be seeded with other grasses and should be included in every hay or pasture mixture. Sow 14 lbs. per acre with other grasses or 30 to 35 lbs. alone, in early spring or fall. Our seeds are strictly onion free.

BERMUDA GRASS—Extra fancy seed, testing 99% pure. The blue grass of the South. Makes a vigorous and persistent growth in every part of the South; lasts for years; stands a long, hot summer without injury; grows well in any soil that is not too wet; bears heavy grazing and trampling with little injury; recovers quickly when grazed down, and as a grazing and fattening grass, has few equals. If grown with bur clover, japan clover, carpet grass and vetch, all-the-year-round grazing may be had. For lawns, golf courses and athletic grounds it makes a tough, even turf without clumps, and recovers quickly after cutting. Sow when the ground is thoroughly warm. Hulled Bermuda grass germinates at least 50% quicker than unhulled seeds. Sow 12 lbs. per acre; for lawns 1 lb. to 200 square feet.

CARPET GRASS—The grass that thrives on close grazing. One of the most valuable permanent grazing grasses for that section of the South extending from the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf and approximately 125 to 150 miles inland. It is remarkable for its ability

to grow on poor sandy soils; it may be grazed considerably later than Bermuda grass in the fall, and earlier in the spring; it does better on sandy or sandy loam soils, particularly where the moisture is near the surface most of the year. It is strictly a pasture grass and stands close grazing and heavy trampling. It thrives best and spreads more rapidly when closely grazed. It does splendidly sown with Japan clover and bur clover, giving an all-the-year pasture. Sow from early spring till summer. 12 lbs. per acre, 1 lb. to 250 sq. feet of lawn.

PRICES

	POSTPAID				F. O. B. RICHMOND		
	Pound	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Certified Sweet Sudan.....	35c	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$4.90	19c	17c	16c
Sudan Grass	30c	.90	1.65	3.40	13c	11c	10c
Wood's No. 23 Sudan Grass.....	30c	1.00	1.85	3.90	15c	13c	12c
Dallas Grass or Paspalum, Imported.....	90c	4.00	7.85	18.65	75c	72c	70c
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	.65	2.95	5.75	13.65	54c	52c	51c
Super-Grade Kentucky Blue Grass.....	.85	3.85	7.55	18.15	72c	70c	69c
Red Top or Herds Grass.....	35c	1.25	2.35	5.30	20c	18½c	18c
Super-Grade Red Top or Herds Grass.....	40c	1.40	2.65	6.15	23c	22c	21c
Bermuda Grass, Extra Fancy, Unhulled..	75c	3.25	6.35	14.90	60c	57c	55c
Hulled Bermuda Grass.....	95c	4.25	8.35	20.00	80c	77c	75c
Carpet Grass	45c	1.75	3.35	7.65	30c	28c	27c
Carpet Grass, Super Grade.....	50c	2.00	3.85	8.90	35c	33c	32c
Italian Rye Grass, Domestic.....	30c	.95	1.75	3.65	14c	12c	11c
Perennial Rye Grass, Certified.....	45c	1.55	2.95	6.65	26c	24c	23c
Astoria or Colonial Bent, Certified.....	\$1.40	6.00	11.85	28.65	\$1.15	\$1.12	\$1.10
Timothy	30c	.85	1.55	3.15	12c	10c	9c
Meadow Fescue	55c	2.15	4.15	9.65	38c	36c	35c
Orchard Grass, Ex. Fancy, Onion Free.....	60c	2.35	4.55	10.65	42c	40c	39c
Chewing's Fescue	\$1.00	4.40	8.35	20.65	83c	80c	78c

to grow on poor sandy soils; it may be grazed considerably later than Bermuda grass in the fall, and earlier in the spring; it does better on sandy or sandy loam soils, particularly where the moisture is near the surface most of the year. It is strictly a pasture grass and stands close grazing and heavy trampling. It thrives best and spreads more rapidly when closely grazed. It does splendidly sown with Japan clover and bur clover, giving an all-the-year pasture. Sow from early spring till summer. 12 lbs. per acre, 1 lb. to 250 sq. feet of lawn.

CERTIFIED ASTORIA or COLONIAL CREEPING BENT—Makes the best lawn sod or golf putting green in the Eastern States. Similar in growth, persistence and wide soil adaptation to its cousin red top. Has shorter, finer upright leaves and creeps underground. Sow 1 lb. to 200 square feet in spring or fall.

WOOD'S HAY AND PASTURE GRASSES



Sweet Sudan Grass gives longer pasturage and hay two to three times greater in value than Common Sudan.

SWEET SUDAN GRASS

Produces a More Palatable Feed for Livestock

SWEET SUDAN is a greatly improved sudan grass from a hybridization of Leota Red Sorghum or common sudan. It has great palatability, livestock eating it to the ground before touching common sudan or other forage sorghums. **SWEET SUDAN** has broader leaves, larger stems and makes taller growth, stooling heavier than common sudan. It is a truly great improvement over common sudan, and in our opinion will completely replace common sudan in a few years. Because of its sweetness, which livestock relish, they eat it faster and consume more of it in a given period of time than they do common sudan. This increases both milk and meat production. Sweet Sudan matures later, which makes the pasturing last longer than common. Do not pasture until at least 24 inches high, as the sugar does not start setting below that height.

WOOD'S No. 23 SUDAN GRASS

A Decided Improvement Over Ordinary Sudan

Produces about 25% greater growth than regular sudan, finer quality hay. Excellent for grass silage. Developed by selecting a large number of superior plants from ordinary sudan grass. These were tested many years under extreme conditions of heat and drought on different types of soil. Strain No. 23 proved superior to all others and produced $\frac{1}{4}$ more hay or pasture than regular sudan. It has a stronger, more vigorous growth. It is more heat and drought resistant than most summer forage crops. It is an annual and cannot become a pest. Sow 20 lbs. broadcast or 8 lbs. in cultivated rows. Our supply was grown from certified seed; strictly fancy quality and free from Johnson Grass.

For Grazing it is equal to blue grass as a milk producer. At one experiment station one acre per cow furnished abundant pasture for 125 days. The cows made a daily average of 3.8 lbs. more milk than they ever did on native grass. At the Middle Tennessee Experiment Station in a very dry summer, when permanent pastures were parched, two yearling steers gained $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per day on sudan, a total of 287 lbs. in 92 days. They pronounced it the best of all dry weather grasses for the South.

A state experiment station says: "In our tests throughout the state Sudan No. 23 has given an average yield of forage 18 per cent higher than common sudan. It matures a little later but is a more robust plant with broader leaves.

SUDAN GRASS—Sudan Grass is primarily a hay grass, its slender leafy stems making it easy to handle with ordinary haying machinery. It makes its greatest growth and produces the most feed during July, August and September, when native grasses are less productive. It can be grown successfully on almost every class of soil from a heavy clay to a light sand, besides being particularly drought and heat resistant. Primarily an excellent hay crop, sudan is gaining in popularity as a summer pasture. Ready to cut in 45 days.

Sow after the ground becomes thoroughly warm, preferably broadcast at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre. A grain drill may be used, set to sow two pecks of wheat. Cut when in bloom, for at that stage the feeding value is highest.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS—Certified. Similar in growth, adaptation and use to Italian rye, but persists several years.

WHAT A FEW DAIRYMEN SAY:

"Cattle and sheep both prefer Sweet Sudan in preference to common. You just can't keep them away from it where an option is given them."

"My dairy cattle have invariably eaten Sweet Sudan into the dirt before touching alfalfa or any other grasses and clovers in the permanent pasture. There is an immediate increase in milk flow when cows are moved from alfalfa to Sweet Sudan. It recovers very quickly from pasturing."

"From my past two years' experience with Sweet Sudan in comparison to common, I would pay you 15c per lb. for Sweet Sudan seed rather than have common sudan as a gift."

TIMOTHY—The Most Extensively Grown Hay Grass. For hay, timothy is the most extensively grown of all grasses. A stand is easily established, it is inexpensive to sow, it starts quickly and yields its best crop the year after it is sown, but the following year's crop may be equally as heavy if liberally top-dressed with stable manure. It stands up well, is easily cured and is heavy for its bulk, for which reason it has proved the most profitable hay crop when grown for market. The yield on good land frequently runs from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons to the acre.

Meadow fescue or English blue grass, red top or herds grass and sapling clover all mature at the same season as timothy, and are good grasses to sow with it for hay and grazing, increasing the yield of hay and the yield and value of the pasturage. A good mixture for hay and grazing in 6 lbs. timothy, 5 lbs. red top or herds grass, 7 lbs. meadow fescue, and 5 lbs. sapling clover. If timothy and sapling clover are sown together, mix 8 lbs. timothy and 6 lbs. sapling clover. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre.

The best time to cut is when it is in bloom.

RED TOP OR HERDS GRASS—Should be included in every permanent pasture, hay or lawn mixture as it grows well with other grasses, thrives on all soils, and grows on land too poor for Kentucky blue grass. It comes early and grows vigorously till late fall. It is perennial with creeping habit, stools well, and stands close grazing or trampling. It germinates quickly and is easy to get a stand. It matures for hay at the same time as timothy. Sow 5 lbs. per acre in mixtures or 10 lbs. alone in spring or fall.

MEADOW FESCUE—A hardy, deep rooted, tufted, long-lived grass that should be included in every hay or pasture mixture. Stands close grazing, makes thick foliage, comes on early in the spring, growing till late fall. Does well on wet soil. Sow on any soil except sandy 25 lbs. per acre in spring or fall. For permanent pasture, 10 lbs. meadow fescue, 8 lbs. orchard grass, 8 lbs. tall meadow oat grass, 6 lbs. Kentucky blue, and 5 lbs. red clover.

CHEWINGS FESCUE—A splendid permanent grass for shade or lawns. It is hardy; persists with very little moisture, fertility, or sunlight in spite of heat or cold; grows on any soils; produces a dense dark green turf of short fine needle-like leaves; requires little cutting or attention. Excellent for shaded pastures. Sow 30 lbs. per acre in spring or fall.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—Domestic. The quickest growing and most winter-resistant grass for spring, fall, or winter lawn, and pasture, hay or cover crop. Sow 35 lbs. acre in early spring or fall.

WOOD'S DEPENDABLE CLOVER SEED

Reports Indicate Red Clover Seed Crop Smallest in Years



Ladino Clover furnishes better and more grazing than almost any other single plant. Lasts from 4 to 8 years.

LADINO CLOVER

The Wonder Pasture Clover

It is known as the giant white clover—a perennial lasting from four to eight years. It is not a particularly deep rooted plant, making its best growth where there is a fairly constant, but not excessive moisture supply in the surface and subsurface soil. As is the case with all clovers, largest growth is obtained on fertile and deep soils that are well supplied with lime, phosphate, humus and moisture.

It is primarily a pasture plant, and as such produces a heavy tonnage of rich succulent feed relished by all kinds of livestock. Ladino clover also furnishes hay of excellent quality, being very rich in protein, and is consumed readily by all kinds of livestock. When used for both pasture and hay, the spring growth is used for pasture, early summer growth for hay, and later growth for either hay, pasture or seed. When seeded for pasture Ladino fits in well with other grasses as companion plants. Commonly used mixtures are 3 lbs. Ladino, 4 lbs. red top, 3 lbs. perennial rye grass, and 3 lbs. domestic rye grass per acre. Another fine pasture mixture, but slightly more expensive is 3 lbs. Ladino, 3 lbs. perennial rye grass, 2 lbs. Kentucky blue grass, 4 lbs. orchard grass and 3 lbs. meadow fescue. When seeded alone 5 to 6 lbs. per acre is recommended. Ladino Clover is rapidly increasing in popularity and is being used quite extensively throughout the Southern states, including Florida.

ALYCE CLOVER

A Fine Hay Producer

ADAPTABILITY—Alyce Clover is particularly well suited to the Gulf states, thriving unusually well on sandy loam soil. Satisfactory stands have also been obtained in the eastern Carolinas and occasionally eastern Virginia. It is not recommended for other localities.

SEEDING TIME—Alyce Clover is strictly a warm weather plant and rather slow in germinating, and in the far southern Gulf states can be planted during April and farther north during May and June. A good seed bed is important, discing and harrowing to eliminate as many weeds as possible before planting. The crop requires ample moisture for reasonably quick germination, and where weeds get ahead of the crop they should be cut off with a mower blade just above the clover. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre, broadcast, and give the seed a light covering.

FERTILIZATION—We recommend for large growth an application of 200 to 300 pounds of superphosphate and 50 to 100 pounds muriate of potash per acre.

U. S. RED CLOVER Adapted to the Piedmont and mountain sections of Virginia, North Carolina and northern states. **Red Clover** is the ideal biennial legume for crop rotations, furnishes an abundance of highly nutritious hay or pasture and adds nitrogen and humus to the soil. Cut it just before full bloom for best quality hay and the largest amount of leaves and nutrients. This lets the second crop get an earlier start and larger yield. Does well on any well drained, limed and fertilized soil. **Inoculate** and broadcast on small grain from February to April or in August; 12 lbs. per acre alone, or 8 lbs. in grass mixtures.

WOOD'S NORTHERN NECK STRAIN RED CLOVER

We have been very fortunate in having a limited quantity of this very fine disease-resistant strain grown for us the past season. Prices are the same as the regular U. S. Red Clover, but the supply is limited, and we advise early orders. Owing to small supply, if sold out we will supply U. S. Red Clover.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER Seed is identical to red clover, growth is similar, but larger, is longer lived, and matures hay two weeks later, at the same time as timothy. Makes one cutting a year. Cut in early bloom state. Superior for pasture or soil improvement. Seeding rate and culture same as red clover. For hay on strong loam or clay soils use 8 lbs. sapling, 10 lbs. timothy, and 5 lbs. red top.

ALSIKE CLOVER Sow 5 to 8 lbs. per acre. Culture same as Red Clover; but has more leaves, grows thicker, has finer stems, makes better quality hay and more and better grazing. Grows on soils too acid, poor or wet for other clover, is hardier, hay contains a higher per cent of digestible protein, stands longer uncut without deterioration, and is adapted to a wider variety of soils. Succeeds on light uplands, loam, clay or wet bottoms. Sow it where other clovers fail. An ideal substitute for white clover in pasture mixtures, makes a thick undergrowth, greatly increasing the yield, is highly nutritious and palatable. **Use it in every permanent pasture or hay mixture.**

Timely Advice on When to Cut for Hay

1. Red clover, when in about one-half bloom.
2. Timothy, when the top quarter of the heads are in flower.
3. Alfalfa (first crop), when in one-fourth bloom or when the plants first show a change in color as evidenced by a slight yellowish cast.
4. Alfalfa (second crop), when in full bloom.
5. Alfalfa (third crop), about 30 to 40 days before the usual date for the first killing frost in the fall.
6. Ladino clover, when in full bloom.
7. Soybeans, when seeds start forming in the lower pods.
8. Sudan grass, before full bloom.
9. Annual lespedeza, when the first blooms appear or slightly earlier.
10. Lespedeza Sericea, when the plants reach 12 inches in height.
11. Sweet clover, when the first blooms appear.
12. Small grains, when seeds are in the milk stage.

—University of Maryland Extension Service.

PRICES QUOTED ON CLOVER SEED

Owing to the short crop, alfalfa, red and alsike clovers are selling at the OPA ceiling prices. As near as we can judge at the time our catalog went to press prices quoted in this catalog are the approximate ceiling prices on these items. Where there is a slight variation we will make a refund or send bill for balance. Stocks are very limited on all clover seed this season.

PRICES	POSTPAID PRICES			F.O.B. RICHMOND			
	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs. and Over
Ladino Clover	\$2.40	\$11.50	\$22.85	\$55.65	\$2.25	\$2.20	\$2.15
Alyce Clover	50c.	2.15	4.15	9.65	.38	.36	.35
	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	5 to 59 Lbs.	60 Lbs. and Over	
U. S. Red Clover	60c.	2.60	5.05	11.90	47c.	45c.	
Red Clover, Northern Neck Strain	60c.	2.60	5.05	11.90	47c.	45c.	
Mammoth Red or Sapling Clover	60c.	2.60	5.05	11.90	47c.	45c.	
Alsike Clover	60c.	2.55	4.90	11.55	45½c.	43½c.	

WOOD'S ADAPTED ALFALFA SEED

A Great Combination Forage Crop and Soil Builder

The King of All Hay Crops

ALFALFA is one of the most valuable hay and pasture crops that can be seeded during both the spring and fall months. Stands for years, yielding several cuttings per season and most nearly approaches perfection in forage crops than any other crop that can be produced. Can be grown with success on all fertile well drained soils having a fine firm seed bed. Best permanent stands of alfalfa are generally obtained on upland or well drained second bottom land. Should be fertilized with about 800 pounds of 4-12-12 to the acre, or if the soil has sufficient nitrogen, use the same amount of 2-12-12. Also 20 pounds of borax per acre mixed with fertilizer should be applied at seeding time. Alfalfa is a heavy user of lime and it is generally advisable to apply 1 to 2 tons of limestone per acre.

Adaptable Seed and Inoculation are most important for satisfactory stands. Sow at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre during March or April, or in the fall during August and September.

Clover Seed in Short Supply

At the time our catalog went to press, we have never experienced such a scarcity of offerings of Red, Sapling, Alsike, Alfalfa and White Dutch Clovers. The production in the Northern Neck section and many middle western states, in our opinion, will be one of the shortest on record. The above clover seeds, with the exception of White Dutch, on which there is no ceiling, are all selling at OPA ceiling prices, and we see no possible chance of lower values this spring. On these items we urge our customers to cover their spring needs immediately, as supplies will undoubtedly be exhausted at an early date.

KANSAS GROWN ALFALFA

KANSAS GROWN ALFALFA over years of testing and actual field results has proven the best adapted for the middle and south Atlantic states. Winter hardy, growing vigorously from early spring till fall, starts its growth earlier than alfalfa grown in more northern climates. Only limited supplies available.

Argentine Grown Alfalfa

We have been fortunate in securing a quantity of Argentine Alfalfa, which we are offering at a price well under the value of U. S. grown seed. Argentine Alfalfa was produced in a climate almost identical with Kansas, and, owing to the shortage of domestic seed, has been used very extensively in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, the Carolinas and other Eastern and Central States for several years. Results obtained have been excellent, and as a result we have no hesitancy in recommending its use to our customers throughout the above sections. Large acreages have been sown in higher altitudes of Virginia with fine results. In actual field tests on our own experimental farm in years past we have detected no difference in yield, adaptability or winter hardiness to Kansas or Oklahoma seed. The Argentine Alfalfa we are offering has been carefully re-cleaned, testing over 99½% pure and 90% germination. There has been imported into the U. S. A. 122,900 lbs. in 1943, 2,649,300 lbs. in 1944, and 7,644,800 lbs. in 1945. This indicates that Argentine Alfalfa has been used to a large extent by farmers in this country to good advantage.

White Sweet Clover

A wonderful pasture, hay, soil improving and honey plant. It is a good crop to condition land for alfalfa, which it resembles. It is biennial, growing from a deep root system the second year, and will reseed if allowed to. It makes an enormous vigorous growth, allowing several cuttings a year, but should be cut before blooms appear. It is a splendid pasture crop, relished by all livestock and will not cause bloating; will grow on very poor soil provided it is well limed and the seeds inoculated. Sow preferably on small grains 15 lbs. per acre from February to April.

PRICES	Per Pound		BY MAIL POSTPAID			
	F. O. B. Richmond		See Postpaid Prices Below			
	5 to 59 Lbs.	60-Lb. Lots	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	
	Per Lb.	Per Lb.				
Alfalfa, Kansas	50c.....	48c	\$2.75.....	\$5.35.....	\$21.65	
Alfalfa, Okla.						
Approved	51½.....	49½c	3.00.....	5.85.....	13.60	
Alfalfa, Argentine ...	37c.....	35c	2.10.....	4.05.....	9.40	
	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	Lb.	5	10	25
White Sweet Clover	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
White Sweet Clover	20c....	18½c... 18c	40c...	\$1.30..	\$2.45..	\$5.40
Wood's Dixie White Clover	\$1.20..	\$1.17..	\$1.40..	6.25..	12.35..	29.90
White Dutch..	1.15..	1.12.. 1.10	1.35..	6.00..	11.55..	28.65



Alfalfa is one of the farms most profitable crops.

APPROVED OKLAHOMA ALFALFA

Approved Oklahoma Alfalfa Seed in tests carried on for several years in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, has been proved to be no different whatsoever in winter hardiness from that of Kansas grown seed. The parent stock of Approved Oklahoma Alfalfa was introduced from various northern sources by settlers in the early days and in many instances has been reproduced over a period of 30 years and grown continuously in western Oklahoma. We have supplied this same strain of seed to our customers for a number of years and it has given equally as good results as Kansas grown seed, as a result of which the government ceiling price on approved Oklahoma Alfalfa is the same as that of Kansas grown seed.

Weather conditions for harvesting Kansas seed were very unfavorable the past season and it has caused quite an acute scarcity of this strain, and would suggest that where our customers are ordering Kansas seed that they give us the privilege of substituting the Approved Oklahoma in the event supplies of Kansas seed are exhausted.

WHITE CLOVERS FOR GRAZING

Wood's Dixie White Clover

One of the few plants that furnishes abundant grazing throughout the year under severe southern conditions. The hottest dry summers do not stop its steady growth. It has no equal for winter and early spring grazing by its vigorous growth in the coldest weather. It blooms a month earlier than white dutch clover, growing several inches taller with leaves and stems larger. In a two-year test (except Ladino) with varieties from all over the world, it made by far the best grazing. It was the earliest to bloom, made the most luxuriant winter and early spring growth, 10 inches tall and stood the hot dry summers.

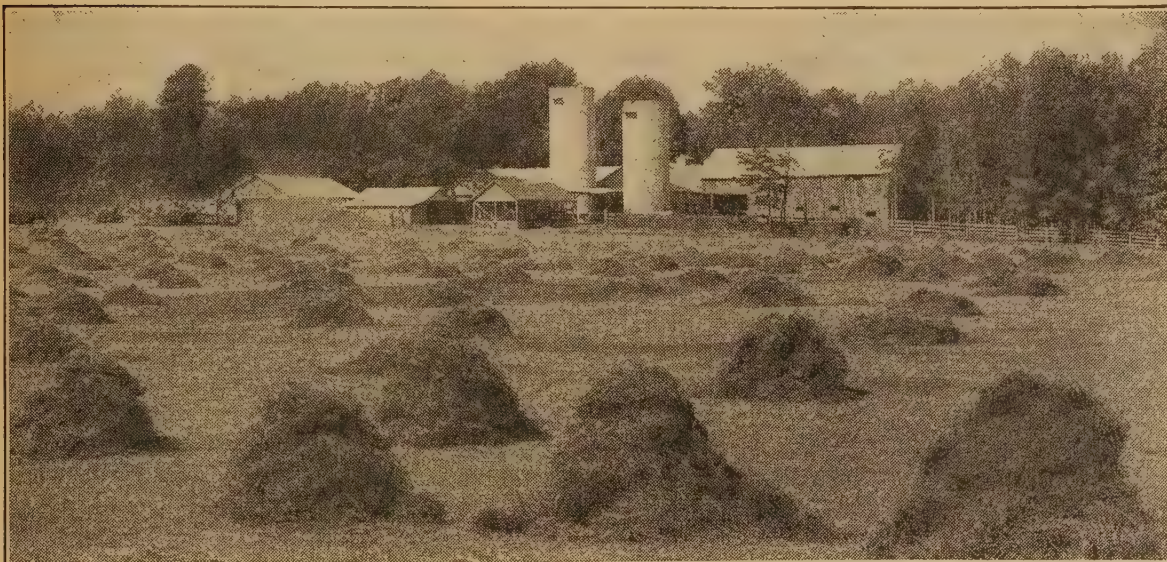
White Dutch Clover

Include it in all lawn or pasture mixtures on all types of soil, even sandy, acid, or in shade, although it grows most luxuriously in limed moist lowland. It furnishes winter and spring pasturage, preferred by all livestock, is not easy to tramp out, restricts washing, adds fertility, and aids growth of companion grasses. Inoculate and sow in spring or late summer, 5 to 8 lbs. per acre alone, or 2 to 3 lbs. in mixture.

Postpaid Prices of Field Seed Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.
POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Texas, Okla., Kansas and Neb., add 6c to postpaid prices.
 To Cuba add 10c per pound.

LESPEDEZA — The Alfalfa of the South

Plan now to sow Lespedeza during February on every acre of small grain for hay, pasture and soil enrichment.



What Lespedeza to Sow

KOREAN—Adapted to Eastern, Central and Middle Western States. This includes all Virginia, Piedmont and Mountain sections of the Carolinas and northern section of the Gulf States. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.

KOBE—Best adapted to Eastern Virginia, the Cotton Belt, and Piedmont sections of the Carolinas, Tennessee, and all Gulf States. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.

SERICEA—Same adaptation as Kobe. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. unhulled seed in January and February, or 20 lbs. scarified seed per acre from March 15th through June.

Inoculate the seed before planting. Responds well to lime. The cost of inoculation is nominal, but may prove expensive if not used. **Inoculant for 100 lbs. 50c.**

Use Care in Buying Lespedeza Seed

The excessive moisture in practically all of the producing sections of Lespedeza, has caused a heavy growth of dodder and special care should be used, particularly this year, in buying your seed. We only offer top quality, double cleaned seed of high purity and germination. Lespedeza containing rather high content of noxious weeds, but complying with state seed laws can be secured at considerable discount.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA

The Most Popular and Widely Adapted of All the Lespedezas

Should be seeded on every acre of small grain this spring. It will greatly improve the productivity of the soil, furnishing fine pasturage or hay at less seeding cost than any other legume. In 8 field demonstrations in North Carolina, turning under lespedeza increased the corn yield over 22 bushels per acre. It does the work of other clovers at less cost, will reseed itself, lasting many years from one seeding. The strong root growth makes it highly drought resistant and thrives on soils where alfalfa and most other clovers fail. In feeding value it is about equal to alfalfa, holds its leaves well, and produces a full crop the first season.

Lespedeza, being a hot weather plant, makes an especially good pasture combination with such grasses as Orchard Grass, Timothy and Red Top. These make good grazing in the spring and fall, but are of little value in summer, when Lespedeza is at its best. A good pasture of pure lespedeza may be expected to reproduce year after year as long as it is wanted, which is also true of grass-lespedeza pasture.

It is generally seeded on small grain crops during February and early March, giving the soil a light harrowing before seeding. Can also be sown alone from February to June. Give the seeds a light covering, not over 1/4 of an inch. If sown early during late freezes or on grain crops, no covering is necessary.

KOBE LESPEDEZA Makes a larger growth, produces more hay and pasture than any other annual lespedeza in the South. Has a longer growing season than Korean, being about three weeks later. Makes a more spreading growth, but stands up well when the stand is thick. Particularly recommended for the coastal sections for both hay, pasturage and seed production.

CRIMSON CLOVER A winter legume for hay, pasture and soil improvement. Inoculate and sow 20 lbs. acre from July till October on all idle lands.

LESPEDEZA SERICEA—Perennial

Adapted to Every Soil Type

Adapted to any type of soil, wonderfully resistant to drought, large yielding hay crops, good pasture, and a fine soil improver.

Like alfalfa, it requires one year to get set, but after the first year it will produce two to four tons of field cured hay per acre annually. Actual feeding trials have proved that Lespedeza Sericea hay is equal to that of alfalfa. Sericea enjoys many advantages over the annual lespedezas; it will thrive on much poorer land, comes back year after year from the roots, furnishes two to three cuttings per season and yields much more abundantly. During the most severe drought years Sericea, due to its deep vigorous root system, maintained a beautiful rich green color, when other forage crops were burned up. Sericea is generally at its best during July and August when other forage crops are considerably off.

As stated above Sericea requires two years' growth before a hay crop can be cut. Many of our customers have obtained excellent results in sowing a mixture of Korean or Kobe with Sericea. By this method you can obtain a hay crop the first year, while the Sericea is becoming established, and the following year the Sericea will predominate in the field and spread from year to year. The use of this mixture is only suggested where the crop is to be used for pasture or cut for hay, for if combined for seed the second year there will be a mixture which is difficult to sell except locally. Where a good permanent stand of Sericea is desired, this is an excellent plan. Sow 20 lbs. Korean or Kobe with 25 pounds unhulled or 15 pounds hulled Sericea per acre.

Game Preserves will find Sericea affords splendid cover and feed for birds, far superior to other lespedezas in this respect.

Don't become alarmed if your stand is apparently crowded out by grass or weeds the first year. Mow the crop once or twice to keep the weeds from seeding and to give the Sericea plants the benefit of more sunshine and moisture. The second year from two to twelve or more main stems will arise from each crown, increasing from year to year.

Cut when 12 to 14 inches high to make tender hay. When saving the crop for seed, cut and rake the crop before 10:30 in the morning to prevent shattering of the seed, and then house the same afternoon.

PRICES

	POSTPAID PRICES				NOT POSTPAID		
	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs. and over
Lespedeza, Korean	30c.	\$1.05	\$1.95	\$4.15	16c.	14c.	13c.
Lespedeza, Korean (dodder free)	35c.	1.10	2.05	4.40	17c.	15c.	14c.
Lespedeza, Korean (Certified)	35c.	1.20	2.25	4.90	19c.	17c.	16c.
Lespedeza, Kobe	40c.	1.35	2.55	5.65	22c.	20c.	19c.
Lespedeza, Sericea, Scarified	55c.	1.90	3.65	8.40	33c.	31c.	30c.
Lespedeza, Sericea, Unhulled	45c.	1.50	2.95	6.40	25c.	23c.	22c.
Crimson Clover	40c.	1.40	2.65	5.90	23c.	21c.	20c.



Korean thrives on run-down acid soils

SEED OATS FOR SPRING PLANTING

Sow Early for Best Results



Fulgrain—A good oat to grow for a cash grain crop. Generally in demand for seed at a premium over other spring oats.

Wood's Fulgrain Oats

An Excellent Cash Grain Crop

Fulgrain is one of the most widely grown of all oats for grain in Virginia, Carolinas and other eastern states. Early maturing, disease resistant, stools well, a vigorous grower. Its upright growth of medium height adapts it splendidly for combining. Produces large well filled heads with rich reddish yellow plump grains.

WOOD'S COLUMBIA SPRING OATS

The Earliest Maturing and Heavy Yielding Spring Oat

The Columbia Spring Oat which we introduced in the East several years ago has become an outstanding variety for spring planting for both grain and hay. It is one of the earliest maturing varieties, and has consistently given heavy yields. We consider it the most outstanding spring oat for both grain and hay production. It is the tallest of the spring oats, particularly well adapted to all states east of the Mississippi River. Being strictly a spring oat it is not as readily salable for seed purposes as Fulgrain and Lee, but for feeding and hay it is regarded as one of our best Wood's Columbia Oats are strictly onion free.

Wood's Improved Lee Cold Proof Oats

Strain 5; Grown from Certified Seed

Its extreme winter resistance allows earlier planting than other oats. It produced more hay than any other spring sown oat in a North Carolina test, a fourth more than Fulghum, and grows a foot taller. This improved strain is outstanding for dairymen, being one of the tallest of all winter oats, approximately 5 feet; 10 days later than Fulgrain; always in demand for seed.

Canada Field Peas

For heavy crops of early hay or grazing to fatten or produce milk. Stock eat it greedily and thrive on it. Grows 4 to 6 feet, but can be grazed when 6 to 10 inches high. If not grazed too closely it makes a second growth. Its roots gather nitrogen and improve the land. Adapted to a wide variety of soils; thrives on land too poor for grain. Sow 75 lbs. to the acre with one bushel of oats from January to March.

Austrian Winter Peas

—An excellent soil improver. Sow 40 lbs. per acre in early spring or fall.

Hairy Vetch

—For hay, grazing and soil improvement. Sow in early spring or fall, 25 lbs. per acre with one bushel of oats.

Treated Seed Grains

S. B. Fenne, plant pathologist of the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service, says "that diseases of small grains cause heavy losses to farmers every year which could be prevented if proper control measures are used. Smuts are the principal diseases causing losses in small grains—some types causing as much as one-fourth reduction in total yield. The treating of seed grain with New Improved Ceresan will largely prevent most smuts."

Wood's Seed Oats and Barley are all treated with New Improved Ceresan at prices quoted below. Besides preventing smuts, treated seeds produce healthier plants, stronger stalks, larger heads, and as a result larger yields of better quality grain. Our cleaning machines are especially constructed for the correct treating and have been inspected and approved by the manufacturers of Ceresan.

WOOD'S WHITE SPRING OATS

A Fine Heavy Oat for the Mountain Section

Our supply is strictly onion free, heavy test weight, bright quality oats of the same strain we have supplied for years with such satisfactory results.

The heavier yielding, extra heavy plump, white oat for which cattlemen and horse breeders always pay a substantial premium. Its tall stalks and tremendous heads yields heavy crops of both grain and hay in the cooler mountain sections and northern states.

Bearded Spring Barley

Quickest grazing and earliest maturing spring grain. When there is a shortage of corn this is a fine supplemental crop for early feed. Can be grown on a greater variety of soils under a wider range of climatic conditions than almost any other grain crop. It yields 25 to 40 bushels per acre of grain equal to corn in feeding value. Sow 2 bushels per acre in February or March.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

This is a crop that is generally overlooked as a pasture crop, particularly for sheep, hogs, calves and poultry. Rape makes wonderfully good forage, being one of the best annual emergency pasture crops for the corn belt. Rape pasture is almost equal to alfalfa for hogs, and experiments show that in good rape years pigs pastured on rape require less grain feed for 100 lbs. of gain than when grazed on alfalfa. It is one of the quickest growing and cheapest pasture crops that can be planted. Ready in 6 weeks. Can also be sown with oats at the rate of 5 pounds of rape with 1 to 1½ bushels of oats per acre. Sown alone, 6 to 8 lbs. per acre, broadcast, or 3 to 4 lbs. in drills 18 to 20 inches apart.

PRICES	Oats and Barley				F. O. B. RICHMOND				POSTPAID PRICES				
	Treated with Ceresan				30-Bus. Lots				Oats in 3-Bus. bags				
	OATS—Bus. 32 lbs.	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
Fulgrain	50c	.85	1.45	1.40	75c	1.30	2.20	75c	1.30	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
Columbia Spring	50c	.80	1.35	1.30	75c	1.25	2.10	75c	1.25	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Lee Cold Proof—Strain No. 5	55c	.90	1.50	1.45	80c	1.35	2.25	80c	1.35	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
White Spring	50c	.80	1.40	1.35	75c	1.25	2.15	75c	1.25	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15
BARLEY—Bearded Spring	70c	1.15	2.10	2.00	\$1.05	1.75	3.20	\$1.05	1.75	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
PEAS—100-lb. bags		5 to	25 to		5	10	25	5	10	25	50	50	50
Canada Field		24 Lbs.	99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.	\$.80	\$1.45	\$2.90	\$.80	\$1.45	\$2.90	\$5.65	\$5.65	\$5.65
Austrian Winter		9c	7½c	7c	.70	1.25	2.55	.70	1.25	2.55	4.90	4.90	4.90
VETCH—HAIRY		19c	17c	16½c	1.20	2.25	4.90	1.20	2.25	4.90	9.65	9.65	9.65
RAPE—Dwarf Essex		23c	21c	20c	1.40	2.65	5.90	1.40	2.65	5.90	11.65	11.65	11.65

WOOD'S SOUTHERN HYBRID CORNS

Proved by Farmers in Nearly Every County in the South
Many Have Grown Them 5 to 14 Years

Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific, S-210 (120 Days)—A very high yielding yellow hybrid for Southern Virginia, Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. This excellent hybrid has been developed exclusively by T. W. Wood & Sons in answer to the demands of the southern farmer for a high yielding yellow hybrid of a wide range of adaptation. A 3-ear type; matures early before the late summer droughts. Plants are tall, strong and vigorous, 12-14 rows of beautiful golden grain of high protein content. Packed closely on a small cob. Has good shuck protection, weevil resistance, high shelling percentage.

All Wood's Hybrids are **double crosses** of inbreds developed from the best native varieties by nearly 20 years of inbreeding and selection. This assures their **adaptability** and superior yields of sound corn under severe Southern conditions. Their long tight shucks protect the ears from weevil and ear worms. Their deep expansive root systems give them drought and heat resistance. Their strong vigorous stalks withstand **heavy wind**.

Do not confuse Wood's Proven Double Cross Hybrids with some being grown in the South with little breeding by top crossing on a local variety.

Some Corn Belt Hybrids are still being offered in the South despite the warning by Southern Experiment Stations that they are not adapted and lack the grain hardness and shuck protection to withstand weevil.

"For several years I have had good luck planting Wood's Hybrid Corn. I could not get it last year so planted another hybrid which made a failure. In 1943 two bushels of Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific planted on 25 acres yielded 1,531 bushels."—J. Kaylor, Carroll Co., Ga.

Wood's Hybrid White Prolific, S-350 (140 Days)—A cross between selected inbreds from the highest yielding southern white prolific varieties. It will materially increase yields and quality of grain wherever prolific corns are grown in the South. Has 2 to 3 large ears per stalk. Pure white, deep grains closely packed on a small white cob. Very strong stalks with an abundance of deep green foliage. Deep spreading roots which withstand storms and drought. Has a long tight shuck and medium hard grain, resisting weevil and ear worms. It is the ideal corn for the South. It makes the finest quality corn meal.

B. E. Timmerman, Ridgefield Co., S. C., says: "Every stalk bore several large ears and made a third more per acre than my other corn. I am well pleased with it and will plant my entire crop in it next year."

"I planted it next to Whatley's Prolific and find Wood's Hybrid White Prolific more drought resistant and yields more than any I ever grew before."—A. L. Traylor, Richmond Co., Ga.

Wood's Hybrid White Dent, V-120 (115 Days)—Extremely large sound ears. A hybrid developed out of Wood's Improved White Dent with the same adaptation and use, but

making far greater yields, sounder ears, better shuck protection from weevil and worms, sturdier stalks, deeper roots and much more storm and drought resistant. The best white corn for early feed in the deep South, making roasting ears in 85 days. It is an extremely high yielding main crop corn for Virginia, the Southern Mountain Section, Maryland, Delaware and lower valleys of West Virginia. Has large deep grain closely wedged on a medium small cob. Makes excellent corn meal.

Wood's Hybrid Golden Dent (115 Days) — Roasting ears in 82 days. A high yielding hybrid for Virginia, Tennessee and southern Piedmont region. Highest yielding weevil resistant early feed corn in the deep South. Bred from selected inbreds of Wood's Improved Golden Dent; has the same range of adaptability. Good root; stiff stalk, and wind resistant. Long, tight shucks.



Long, thick husks of Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific.



Right, roots of a popular corn variety. Left, roots of Wood's Hybrid White Dent showing a marked contrast in development. Both corns were produced on similar soils and growing conditions. A good root system enables this hybrid to withstand drought, and storms.



Wood's Hybrid White Prolific has tall thick stalks, with a massive root development. It took many years of breeding in the South to get this lodging resistance.



Big golden flinty ears and grain of Wood's Hybrid Golden Dent.

WOOD'S HYBRID DENT CORNS

For North—Mid-South, or Early Feed for South

HIGH YIELD—STORM AND DISEASE RESISTANT—SOUND EARS—NO BARREN STALKS

25,000 Farmers Now Plant Wood's Hybrid Seed Corn

In our seed growing stations from Northern Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and throughout the deep South, we are producing both yellow and white hybrids adapted to every section east of the Mississippi River. They have proved superior in state tests and on the farms.

Wood's Hybrid Extra Early Yellow Dent, V-25 (95 Days)—A very high yielding early hybrid. Has the widest range of adaptation of any hybrid corn. A mid season corn for West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Early feed corn for Kentucky, Virginia and further south. Roasting ears 65 days. Medium tall, very vigorous; one large ear with 16 to 18 rows of reddish, deep, rough grain. Well adapted to medium high altitudes.



T. M. Calhoun, Grayson Co., Va., says: "I have grown Wood's V-25 hybrid 4 years at 2,650 feet altitude, with excellent results. It is not tall; matures early; is storm resistant. In the same field under identical conditions it made 17½ bushels more per acre than our best open pollinated variety.

Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent, V-35 (110 Days)—A high yielding hybrid for the mountain and Piedmont sections of the South, valleys of West Virginia, Kentucky, Southern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Makes excellent early feed corn for the deep South. Lodge resistant, 2 long slender smooth ears, 18-20 rows of deep yellow grain.

A. V. Moody, Avery Co., N. C., says: "V-35 did extra well in this mountain section, yielding 70 bushels per acre. It has good roots and strong stalk."

Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent, V-40 (115 Days)—An excellent disease resistant medium early hybrid adapted to the same general area as V-35, but slightly later and higher yielding. It matures before V-45 and many farmers plant part of their crop in both so that the V-40 can be harvested first. It has large solid well filled ears, 18 to 20 rows of deep yellow grain of high feeding value. Stalks medium tall. Ears set uniform, making harvesting easy.

Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent, V-45 (120 Days)—Has given such wonderful results it is difficult to keep up with the demand. Resistant to drought and disease. Inherent resistance to cold wet weather; heavy root system; luxuriant plant growth that resists heat. Sturdy stalks that resist wind and storms. 2 long slender ears per stalk, tightly packed golden grain of very high shelling percentage. The sturdy stalks and heavy foliage make it also a very good early ensilage. A very high yielding hybrid for Middle Atlantic States and mountain and Piedmont sections of the South.

"V-45 withstood a heavy drought and yielded 187 bushels per acre. It averaged over 2 ears per stalk grown 3 stalks per hill. It has sturdy stalks with deep root system. For 7 years Wood's Hybrids have averaged 150 to over 200 bushels per acre."—J. D. Skidmore, Webster Co., W. Va.

U. S. 357—Certified (125 Days). Yellow. Yielded 103.1 bushels per acre, grain graded as good in 1945 Virginia State Test.
U. S. 262—Certified (125 Days). Yellow. Similar to U. S. 357 and made same yield in Virginia State Test.
U. S. 199—Certified (125 Days). White. Yielded 100.5 bushels per acre in Virginia State Test.
U. S. 13—(120 Days). Yellow. High yielding hybrid; excellent grain quality. Strong roots, heavy foliage, wide adaptation.

KENTUCKY 203—Certified (125 Days). White. Yielded 98.8 bus. per acre in 1945 Virginia State test, grain graded as "good."
ILL. 200 (120 Days). Yellow. A very high yielding hybrid. Similar to U. S. 13. Excellent grain quality.

ILL. 448 (Ky. Y-102)—125 Days. Yellow. Very high yielding hybrid for fertile soils. Strong roots and dense foliage. Highly resistant to wilt and infestation of southern corn root worm.
IOWA 939—Certified (95 Days). Reddish yellow, medium rough grain. Good size ears. Excellent record for high yields on a wide variety of soils at high altitudes and in the North.

OHIO W-17—Certified (90 Days). Yellow. Similar adaptation as Iowa 939, but earlier. Resistant to leaf blight and corn borer.
CORNELL 29-3—Certified (90 Days). For very high altitudes, New York and New England. Excellent grain yield, abundance of fodder
CORNELL 34-53—Certified. Similar to 29-3. More grain yield.

OHIO W-17—Certified (90 Days). Yellow. Similar adaptation as Iowa 939, but earlier. Resistant to leaf blight and corn borer.
CORNELL 29-3—Certified (90 Days). For very high altitudes, New York and New England. Excellent grain yield, abundance of fodder
CORNELL 34-53—Certified. Similar to 29-3. More grain yield.



Strong upright stalks of Wood's V-40 Hybrid at Christmas, other corn was flat.

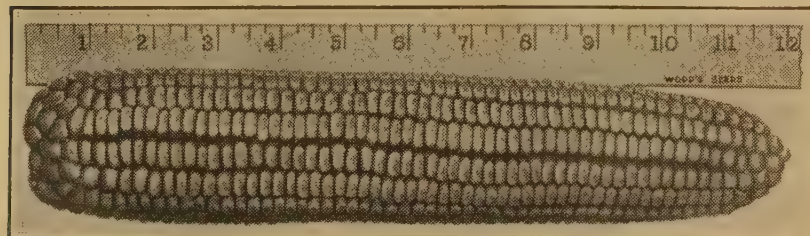


Large sound ears of Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent, V-45.

We introduce the following new hybrids which far outyielded others in test plots. We have only limited stocks this season, but will produce large stocks for next year. We anticipate they will be our largest selling hybrids in a few years. We suggest each customer try a small part of his crop in them this year.

Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent, V-50 Same maturity and adaptation as V-45.

Wood's Hybrid White Dent, V-125 Same maturity and adaptation as V-120.



Wood's Hybrid White Dent Ear, 12 inches long.

"Wood's Hybrid White Dent made a splendid crop, 2 ears to the stalk."—M. R. Mitchell, Vance Co., N. C.

PRICES	ALL HYBRIDS TREATED WITH SEMESAN JR.					POSTPAID					F. O. B. RICHMOND 56 lbs. to bushel				
	Quart	½ Peck	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.	½ Peck	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.	5-Bus.	5-Bus.	5-Bus.	5-Bus.	5-Bus.	
ALL HYBRID CORNS	60c	\$1.60	\$2.75	\$5.10	\$9.80	\$1.35	\$2.35	\$4.40	\$8.50	\$8.25					

WOOD'S PROLIFIC CORNS

Southern Grown, Ears Hand Selected, Tipped and Butted

Germinations 90 to 100%

WHAT CORN TO PLANT IN THE SOUTH

For a succession of roasting ears, feed, or patches to hog down all summer and fall plant one corn in each maturity group. Wood's Hybrids listed below make highest yields.

Plant 10 days early—90-Day Golden Flint.

Extra Early Feed and Roasting Ears—Hybrid V-25, Clarage or Iowa Silver King.

Main Crop in Virginia and Southern Mountains; Early Feed Farther South—Hybrids V-45 or V-120 Hybrid Golden Dent, Improved Golden Dent, Snowflake, Oklahoma Silvermine, or Strawberry.

Main Crop in Cotton Belt—Hybrids S-210 or S-350, Wood's Dixie or Wood's Golden Prolific.

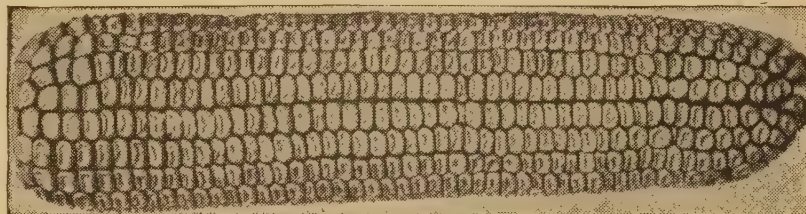
Main Crop in Florida or Gulf Coast—Tuxpan.

Late Planting—Mexican June.



Wood's Dixie 124 Days—Delicious roasting ears in 88 days: 9 feet tall. Shorter, stronger stalk than most prolific corns. It makes two large, sound ears on each stalk: larger than most other prolific corns, 9-inch; 16 rows of broad, deep, flinty, white grain on a small white cob; ears are protected by a long shuck extending nearly 2 inches beyond the tip; 64 lbs. of ears shell out 56 lbs. of grain; resistant to smut and root rot. Can be planted later than other prolific corns, avoiding wire-worm damage. **One of the heaviest yielding corns.** It has a long record of high yields at state experiment stations throughout the South.

Jarvis Golden Prolific 119 Days—Roasting ears 86 days. Grown from Certified Seed of the Originators strain. Medium size golden grain on small white cob. Smooth dent. Sound flinty ears. Good shuck protection from weevil and ear worms. Half the stalks have two 8-inch ears. Medium, 7 foot stalk. Medium early. A good yielding main crop corn for the Southern hill and Mountain area, or early feed and hogging down in the Coastal Plains. Wide adaptation.



Whatley's Prolific is very popular in Georgia and Alabama

Whatley's Prolific 134 Days—One of the heaviest yielding varieties on good soils in the deep South, where our seed is grown. Ears protected from weevil and ear worms by a long thick shuck; flinty, sound, 7-inch ears. Narrow, deep, white grain on a small red cob. 67 lbs. of ears shell out 56 lbs. of grain. 2 to 4 ears per stalk. Large vigorous stalk. Deep strong roots.

Douthit's Prolific 126 Days—High yielding variety in South Carolina, where our seed is grown. Small deep white grain, closely set on a small red cob. Similar to Whatley's Prolific, but earlier, shorter stalk, and yields better on light soil. Good shuck. Sound ears.

Hasting's Prolific 133 Days—10 feet tall. Most prolific corn; 2 to 6 small sound ears per stalk; 6 to 7 inches long; 14 rows of small, deep, flinty white grain on a small white cob. Shuck extends 2 inches beyond end of ear. Large, heavy stalk. One of the highest yielding varieties on heavy soil in the Deep South.

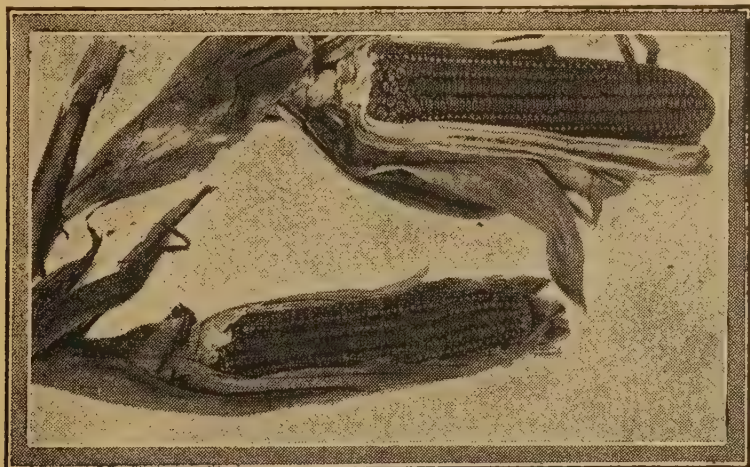
Mosby's Prolific 128 Days—A good yielding white variety for rolling land in the South. Large, sound ears. 16 rows of large, deep, flinty grain. Small white cob. Long tight shuck. Our improved strain outyields other Mosby's Prolific.

Tuxpan 135 Days—Heavy yielding weevil resistant white corn for Florida and the Gulf Coast. Withstands extreme heat or drought. Big strong stalk. Deep roots. Extra long, tight shuck. Large sound ears. Deep flinty grain; small white cob.

Wood's Southern Snowflake 117 Days—Roasting ears 81 days; 9 feet tall. A big yielding early roasting ear corn, that if left to mature yields as well as most field corns. For years we selected strong, vigorous stalks bearing two large ears, 8 to 9 inches long, sound, with 16 rows of large, deep grains on a small white cob. Does well on all soils. Florida Exp. Station: "As much Wood's Southern Snowflake is planted in Florida as all other roasting ear corns combined. Its long twisted shuck protects the ears from worms. It yielded 5,000 pounds of roasting ears per acre, the highest of 31 leading varieties tested; 80 per cent of the stalks had two big ears, a pound each."

Tennessee Red Cob or Neal's Paymaster 122 Days—Usually two 9-inch ears to stalk, 16 rows of extra deep white grain; 64 pounds of ears shell out 56 pounds of grain. Yields well on all soils.

Wood's Golden Prolific 120 Days—9 feet tall. A yellow corn that yields as well as the best white variety under the most adverse southern conditions. The most prolific yellow variety, big beautiful ears have 14 to 16 rows of large, long, flinty grain; deep golden color; small cob. Ears are protected from worms and weevil by a long, tight, thick shuck. It does well on nearly any type of soil.



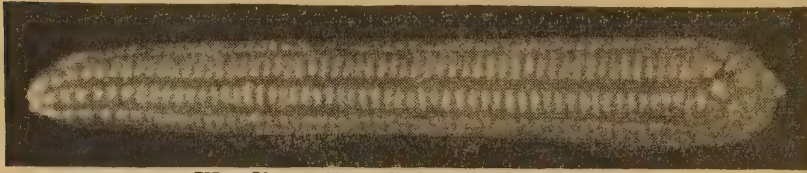
2 large sound ears on a stalk of Wood's Golden Prolific

PRICES	F. O. B. RICHMOND					BY MAIL POSTPAID					
	Bus. plants 5 acres 56 lbs. to bushel	½ Peck	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.	5-Bus. Lots	Quart	½ Peck	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.
Masting's, Whatley's, Douthit's and Tuxpan..	70c	\$1.20	\$2.15	\$4.00	\$3.90	55c	.95c	\$1.60	\$2.85	\$5.30	
All other varieties on this page.....	70c	1.15	2.05	3.75	3.65	55c	.95c	1.55	2.75	5.05	

WOOD'S DENT CORNS

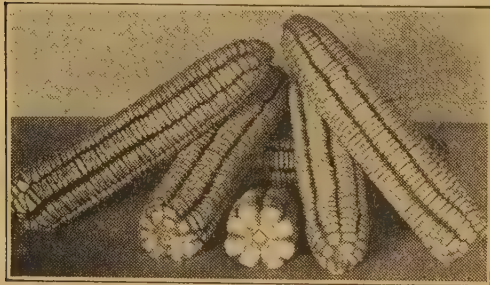
Wood's Prize Winning Strain

Reid's Yellow Dent 118 Days—Wood's Prize Winning Strain. 8½ feet tall. Has a large, beautiful, show type ear, 10½ ins. long; 18 to 20 straight rows of deep grain, closely wedged on a red cob. Tip and butt completely covered.



Wood's 90-Day Golden Flint Corn

Wood's 90-Day Golden Flint Roasting Ears 65 Days—Earliest roasting ear and early feed corn of 57 varieties in our tests. Thrives in cold damp weather that kills dent corns. Can be planted ten days earlier. The main crop corn for mountain top farms and the far North, but every farmer in the country should plant a patch for extra early feed and roasting ears. Ears average 13 inches long with 8 rows of broad flinty grain with deep golden color that makes the richest feed. Roasting ears are delicious. Strong vigorous stalks 8 feet tall.



Hickory King

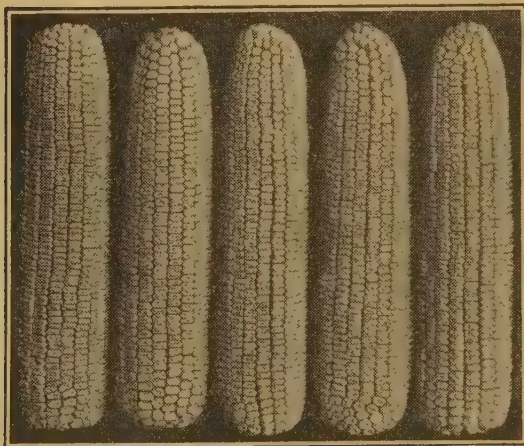
115 Days—Roasting Ears 85 Days. 8½ feet tall. The most dependable corn for poor land or adverse conditions. Shuck extends two inches beyond end of ear. Our improved pure eight-rowed strain made the highest yield every year in the North Carolina poor-land

test. Popular in the mountain sections and for early feed and roasting ears throughout the South.

Strawberry 111 Days—Roasting Ears in 80 Days. Genuine strain. Large deep sound grain, copper colored outside and white inside. Popular in the South for roasting ears, early feed, and snow white corn meal in the summer when old corn is used up. Long tight shuck. Resistant to weevil, ear worms, heat and drought. The South Carolina Experiment Station says: "It is extremely early, produces good heavy ears on a small strong stalk and is excellent for fattening hogs for early market."

Mexican June 110 Days—Roasting Ears 80 Days. 9 feet tall. A splendid corn for late planting as it thrives in tropical heat and withstands droughts and hurricanes. Mixed white and blue grains. Strong deep root; stocky stalk; strong, tight, thick shuck protecting the ears. Large ears, 16 close fitting rows of flinty, large, broad grain. Medium cob; weevil-resistant, 60% of the stalks have two ears.

Wood's Early Snowflake 105 Days—Roasting Ears 79 Days. Deep white grain on small white cob. One of the earliest white husking varieties for mountains or the North or for early feed and roasting ears in the South. Similar to Southern Snowflake, 12 days earlier, has larger ears but not as heavy yield.



Wood's Oklahoma Silvermine Corn

Wood's Oklahoma Silvermine

123 Days—Roasting ears 89 Days. One of the largest eared, soundest and heaviest yielding white varieties adapted throughout the South from Virginia to Florida. It thrives under extreme heat, drought and other adverse Southern conditions. Excellent for early feed, milling, and roasting ears in the deep South. Grown from certified seed. Passed field inspection for certification.



Wood's Improved Golden Dent

121 Days—Roasting Ears 89 Days. Most popular early feed and roasting ear corn in the South. Most beautiful of all corns either shelled or on the ear; very sound ears 10 inches long, with large, deep grain; golden color. Earliest corn with flinty, weevil-resistant grain and long protecting shuck, short, stocky stalk. Deep root system. Excellent for hogging down and for planting after early potatoes.

Virginia Yellow Dent 122 Days—Roasting Ears 86 Days. One of the best yielding yellow varieties for the Mid-south or early feed and roasting ears for the deep South. Large, sound ears, 11 inches long; 18 rows closely fitted grain. Medium cob; sturdy 9 foot stalk.

Clarage Early Yellow Dent

99 Days—Roasting Ears 75 Days. Ideal for short seasons in the mountains or North, or for extra early feed, hogging down or roasting ears in the South.



Clarage Early Yellow Dent Corn

About half the stalks have two ears, 8 inches long. Short, stocky, 7½ foot stalks; storm resistant, adapted to any soil; on rich land plant close in the row. Yielded 1,760 bushels on 10 acres. 3 weeks earlier than Golden Dent. Plant part of your early corn in each.

Iowa Silver King

90 Days—Delicious Roasting Ears in 63 Days. Extra early, heavy yielding white corn. Far northern-grown seed gets roasting ears on the market earlier, bringing a better price. Ideal field corn for mountains, where it stood at the top in yield tests. Excellent early feed in the South. Large, long ears; 16 rows of deep grain; small cob; small, stocky stalk; drought-resistant. Good on poor or rich land.

Boone County—Our strain won most prizes in Virginia corn shows. Magnificent heavy 11-inch ears; 18 to 20 straight rows of deep grain closely wedged; white cob; heavy yield; grown from cert. seed; field inspected for certification.

Improved Leaming 111 Days—Popular for early ensilage in the North, husking in the Middle Atlantic states and early feed and roasting ears in the South.

LANCASTER SURECROP—100 Days. Popular for silage in the North; heavy yield of long ears and stocky leafy stalk.

Wood's Improved White Dent

121 Days—Roasting Ears 88 Days. One of the best yielding white varieties in the mid-south. Popular for early feed, milling, and roasting ears in the deep South; its large ears bring top prices. Beautiful sound ears, 11 inches long, 18 straight rows of large, deep grain set close on a white cob. Ears well protected by a long tight shuck. Strong, vigorous 9½ foot stalk. Wide adaptation.



PRICES	BY MAIL POSTPAID					F. O. B. RICHMOND				5-Bus. Lots
	Quart	½ Peck	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.	½ Peck	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.	
Iowa Silver King, Hickory King, 90-Day Golden	55c	95c	\$1.60	\$2.85	\$5.30	70c	\$1.20	\$2.15	\$4.00	\$3.90
All other corns on this page	55c	95c	1.55	2.75	5.05	70c	1.15	2.05	3.75	3.65

WOOD'S VIRGINIA GROWN ENSILAGE CORNS

We Grow More Ensilage Seed Corn Than Any Other Firm in the World

Wood's Mammoth Ensilage Silage 120 Days.

A large heavy yielding silage corn for the South. Outyielded other varieties 3 years in experiment station tests, 35 to 50% more than 24 other corns in one test. Made a record yield of 36.3 tons of silage per acre in another test—double the average yield of 79 other varieties; was 1 to 5 feet taller; had 4 to 9 more leaves per plant; leaves averaged 46.5 inches long, and not a single stalk broke down, when 5 to 15% of the others lodged. Heavy grain producer, large ears, deep grain, high feeding value. Require 1/3 less acres to fill your silos.

"WOOD'S MAMMOTH ENSILAGE on poor broken down land made the finest crop of silage we ever grew. 2 1/2 acres filled a 70-ton silo that used to require 6 to 10 acres. Some stalks were 20 feet tall with two ears, each over a foot long, and half again as heavy as other corn, with more ears to fodder. Its long roots and strong stalks enabled it to withstand a severe storm."—J. P. Fitzgerald, Nottoway Co., Va.



Wood's Old Virginia Ensilage

110 Days to Silage. Heavy yield of silage and grain. High feeding value. Leafy, stocky, compact, easy to harvest; large white ears; deep grain; good for silage or husking. "It made the best ensilage we ever had."—G. H. June, Huron Co., Ohio.

Yellow Sweepstakes — 108 Days.

Largest, broadest grain of any yellow corn. Large ears 12 inches long, golden color. Averaged 23 tons of silage per acre in N. Y. tests, 16 bushels more grain than Eureka.

Wood's Early Eureka Ensilage

Silage 105 Days. It is fast becoming more popular than Virginia Eureka because it yields more grain, making the silage more nutritious and palatable. Ten days earlier. Yields as much silage. Stalks are as thick, but shorter with leaves closer together, making it easier to put through a cutter-box. It has long ears with large deep grain, closely wedged. An excellent ensilage corn for the Southern Piedmont and Mountain Section, Virginia, Kentucky and the North.



Wood's Early Eureka Ensilage makes a fine yield of ensilage as well as ears.

Wood's Hybrid Yellow Sweepstakes

Silage 100 Days. The best ensilage corn where seasons are short, or where part is left for husking. A cross between inbreds of the best early husking corns and Yellow Sweepstakes. It produces considerably more grain and silage than standard ensilage varieties and has much stronger stalks. A Virginia Expt. Station said: "It gave one of the highest grain yields of the 60 hybrids tested. Higher percentage of grain to fodder. Stood up better in storms, often worth the increased cost of seed in the saving at harvest."

D. H. Kuhn, Hardy Co., W. Va.: "It was a good success, the finest of all corn grown in our valley." B. H. Allen, Burlington Co., N. J.: "It surpassed any corn I ever planted and was more resistant to corn borer. The stalks and ears were very large, foliage thick, and started right at the ground."

Connecticut Expt. Sta.: "It yielded 98.9 bushels of grain and 30 tons of green silage per acre, near the record yield here, averaging 40% more grain and 35% more silage than other ensilage corns."



A comparison. Hybrid Yellow Sweepstakes (left) and a good ensilage variety. "It made a fine stalk yielding much more grain than Reid's Yellow Dent."—G. B. Allison, Rockbridge, Va., County Agent.

Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage Silage 115 Days.

For many years our leading ensilage variety because of its broad thick foliage, abundance of nutritious ears usually a foot long, and tremendous stalks which stand up when shorter corns blow down, making it easy to handle and put in the silo. Grows 13 to 16 feet tall with sturdy stalks and strong roots. Silage is palatable and of high feeding value. Averaged 23 tons per acre for 6 years in 9 state tests. "For 3 years it yielded more than any other corn; 8 acres fills a large silo 16 feet tall; stalks big around as an ear of corn. Two large ears per stalk. Broad, sound grain."—M. B. Smith, Spartanburg Co., S. C.

Wood's Blue Ridge Ensilage Silage 111 Days.

The broadest largest grain of any ensilage corn. Early maturing and very popular with dairymen in Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and the higher altitudes in the South who want lots of grain in their silage. Grows 13 to 15 feet tall. It matures earlier, has a larger stalk with wider blade and more compact growth than the famous Virginia Eureka Ensilage; is easier to put through the cutterbox, and yields more grain. Our seed is grown in the Blue Ridge Section of Virginia that has produced this original strain for generations.

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES — 104 Days. Early ensilage corn for the northeast. Red grain; long, large ears. In a Mass. test our strain made 22 tons per acre, 26% more than ordinary West Branch. In the N. Y. test it was taller and better eared.

BIG GOLDEN ENSILAGE — 116 Days. Heavy yield of silage and grain, rich feeding value. Large ears, deep, golden grain.

Virginia Eureka Ensilage Silage 115 Days.

Our strain had larger ears, more grain, and yielded 20% more silage than ordinary Virginia Eureka in the Massachusetts Experiment Station test. At the Connecticut Station our strain made 22 tons per acre, compared to 15 and 13 tons for Eureka Ensilage from other growers. In a hurricane, ordinary Eureka was blown down, but our Eureka nearby was not damaged. Yielded the highest weight of grain and stover in a 3-year New Jersey test of 75 varieties.

PRICES	A bus. plants 5 acres		F. O. B. RICHMOND		5 Bus.		BY MAIL POSTPAID		
	56 lbs. to bushel		Peck	1/2 Bus.	Bus.	Lots	1/2 Peck	Peck	1/2 Bus.
Wood's Hybrid Yellow Sweepstakes	\$2.30	\$4.30	\$8.25	\$8.00	\$1.55	\$2.70	\$5.00		
Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage	1.25	2.30	4.25	4.15	1.00	1.65	3.00		
Mammoth, and Yellow Sweepstakes	1.20	2.15	4.00	3.90	.95	1.60	2.90		
Blue Ridge, West Branch Sweepstakes	1.15	2.10	3.85	3.75	.95	1.60	2.85		
Wood's Early Eureka Ensilage	1.15	2.05	3.75	3.65	.95	1.55	2.80		
Old Virginia Ensilage, Big Golden	1.05	1.85	3.35	3.25	.95	1.55	2.75		
Virginia Eureka Ensilage	1.20	2.20	4.10	4.00	.90	1.45	2.55		

Wood's WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN BLACK-EYE PEAS

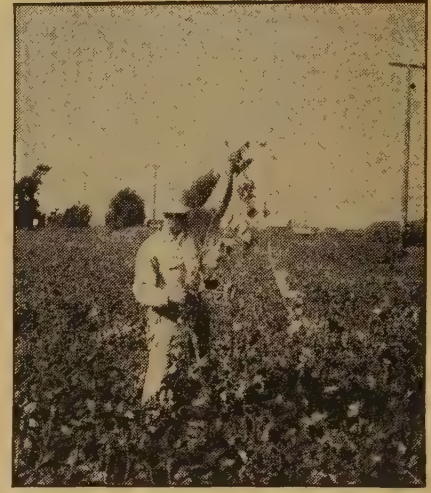
The Earliest and Longest Yielding Edible Peas



A Fine Crop of Early Wilt-Resistant Peas

WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN BLACK-EYE PEAS are large size, very uniform in shape, smooth skin, bright color and exceptionally fine flavored. Have long pods (7 to 8 inches and some occasionally 10 inches), with many more pods to the vine and considerably larger yields are obtained over ordinary blackeye peas. Resistant to wilt, nematodes, charcoal rot and other diseases that materially reduce the growth, yield and quality of other peas. Reports from all sections of the South for the past three years indicate that they will thrive and yield much better in wet or dry seasons than any other varieties. A leading southern experiment station reported: "Both Wood's Early and Giant Wilt-Resistant Ramshorns made an excellent vine growth and put on a good crop of peas." In the test the Early Wilt-Resistant peas' yield in green weight was 18,200 lbs.—Giant Wilt-Resistant 20,400 lbs., against Black Peas 16,900 lbs., and Early Ramshorn 15,200 lbs.

EDIBLE PEAS—They should be in every garden. Economical to plant, make a delicious dish when green, besides furnishing peas for winter when vegetables are scarce and high in price. Both dried and green peas are a profitable crop to market, and usually bring good prices. Plant after the ground gets thoroughly warm, 2 inches deep, 1 lb. to 200 feet. Do not plant after tobacco as too much nitrogen causes an excess vine growth which reduces the yield of peas.



Note Long Runners of Giant Wilt-Resistant Peas

EARLY WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN PEAS

The earliest of the wilt-resistant peas, maturing green peas in about 60 days, and dried peas in 70 to 75 days. Are erect growing bush pea, very compact, with least vine growth, making cultivation easy. Matures very early so that it can be either used for a quick crop when planted early, or can be planted late as a double crop. Yields in excess of 4,000 pounds per acre of dry seed have been reported. The most satisfactory pea to plant on very fertile soils, where the Giant strain will have a tendency to too much vine. In a test plot, grown on a wind-blown sandy hill, it yielded 23.7 one hundred pound sacks per acre.

EDIBLE PEAS ARE IN SHORT SUPPLY THIS YEAR

GIANT WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN PEAS

About a week later than the early strain. As the name indicates, they are much larger than any other edible pea. A very heavy fruiter, prolific, and generally command quite a premium whether sold green or dried. It is a dual purpose pea, producing a tremendous yield of green and dried peas, yet makes more vine growth and better for green manure or hay than other cow peas. The Giant strain has runners 8 to 10 feet long and the pods are not carried as high above the plant as they are in the early type. Makes a strong plant and does well on weak soil where the early strain would not produce a heavy crop. Has the largest pods and seeds of all Blackeye Peas.

OTHER EDIBLE PEAS FOR THE TABLE AND MARKET

They Are Listed in the Order of Maturity

Ramshorn Blackeye —Makes green peas in about 68 days; dry peas in 80 days. Makes a large leafy growth and is prolific, with well-filled pods. Its popularity is largely due to the attractive appearance of the matured peas and its extra good yielding quality.

Dixie Queen Brown Eye —No blackeye pea can surpass Dixie Queen in delicious flavor. It is a good sized pea of the Ramshorn type, except that it has a brown eye and is a few days later, being ready in about 85 to 90 days. Tenderness and sweetness are its outstanding characteristics; in these respects it has no superior in blackeye peas.

Blackeye White Crowder —A pure white pea with black eye. Similar in color to Ramshorn, but of Crowder type. A fine table pea for both green and dried use. Green peas in 70 days, dried peas in 85 days.

Red Speckled Crowder —A delicious flavored white pea with mottled red coloring. A decided favorite in many sections of the South. Same maturity as Brown Sugar Crowder.

Blue Goose, Gray Crowder or Taylor —Very prolific yielder and fine flavored pea, producing green peas in 70 days and dry peas in 80 to 85 days. A large speckled pea with long pods, and largest yielder of all the Crowder types.

Brown Sugar or Cream Crowder —Produce green peas in 85 to 90 days and dried peas in 100 to 110 days. One of our best flavored table peas, of large size and exceedingly popular throughout the South. Very prolific, yielding from 10 to 12 bushels of dried peas per acre.

Virginia Blackeye —For the main crop this has always been the most extensively grown of all blackeye peas in Virginia. One of the latest maturing varieties, making green peas in 75 to 80 days and dried peas in 95 to 100 days.

Rice or Lady Peas —Has few equals as a dry pea, besides are deliciously flavored and splendidly suited for soup. The smallest of all the edible peas; prolific bearer and may be used either green or dry. Latest of all edible peas.

Navy Beans Michelite Strain

An improved strain—very prolific—maturing in 90 to 95 days, and larger yielding than the ordinary navy bean. The pods on the stalk stay off the ground, as they have a stronger root growth, which is most important when heavily loaded with pods. Navy beans should be planted by every farmer for dried beans for soup or baked beans all winter. Nothing tastes better in cold weather. Plant in June or July, 2 or 3 beans in hills a foot apart, in 3-foot rows; 1 lb. to 100 feet; 15 lbs. per acre. Cultivate early, before they blossom, but not deeply, nor while wet with dew.

PRICES	Per Lb. F. O. B. Richmond	BY MAIL POSTPAID				50 Lbs.	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
		5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	50 Lbs.				
Wood's Early Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn	\$1.15	\$2.15	\$4.65	\$9.15	18c	16c	15c		
Wood's Giant Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn	1.20	2.25	4.90	9.65	19c	17c	16c		
Early Ramshorn Blackeye Peas	1.15	2.15	4.65	9.15	18c	16c	15c		
Dixie Queen Brown Eye	1.75	3.35	7.65	15.15	30c	28c	27c		
Blue Goose or Gray Crowder	1.50	2.85	6.40	12.65	25c	23c	22c		
Brown Sugar or Cream Crowder	1.90	3.65	8.40	16.65	33c	31c	30c		
Red Speckled Crowder	1.50	2.85	6.40	12.65	25c	23c	22c		
Blackeye White Crowder	1.50	2.85	6.40	12.65	25c	23c	22c		
Virginia Black Eye, Medium size	1.00	1.85	3.90	7.65	15c	13c	12c		
Rice or Lady Peas	1.65	3.15	7.15	14.15	28c	26c	25c		
Wood's Sumptuous (Conch)	1.80	3.45	7.90	15.65	31c	29c	28c		
Large Black	1.40	2.65	5.90	11.65	23c	21c	20c		
Navy Beans, Michelite Strain	.90	1.65	3.40	6.65	13c	11c	10c		

WOOD'S COMBINE MILO



Note uniformity and heavy yield of Wood's Combine Milo. Produced under certification requirements.

WOOD'S COMBINE MILO

This New Strain of the Sorghum Family Shows Special Merit for Grain Production in the Southern and Southeastern States

Has proven exceptionally well adapted for harvesting with a combine harvester. Grows to an average height of 31 inches, but has a range of from 24 to 39 inches, depending upon seasonal conditions. The stalks are short and sturdy, giving it strength to resist lodging to a greater degree than any other known variety of commercial importance. Heads vary in length from 6 to 9 inches, depending upon the season, and heads are of uniform height. The kernels resemble yellow Milo in size and color, threshes readily without cracking.

In a normal season will mature in about 100 days, but if moisture and warm weather prevail during late fall, it will continue growing, requiring up to 125 days to mature. It is essentially a grain producer, ranging in yield from 25 to sometimes over 60 bushels per acre. Plant in rows, 4 to 5 pounds per acre, and only one cultivation is necessary and no thinning required.

One of our customers states: "It is an excellent feed for birds and can be easily combined. The seed will stay in the head all winter and furnishes fine bird feed, particularly when heavy snows prevail. Well adapted to light or poor soil. On thin land will double or triple the yield of corn and will yield a heavy crop of peas on non-wild land. One of the best varieties for pasturing hogs.

In the Southwestern states Wood's Combine Milo has increased enormously in popularity owing to its heavy yields per acre and a crop that is so much easier handled than corn and other crops. Our customers throughout Virginia and the Carolinas are high in their praise of Wood's Combine Milo, claiming in many cases that it will outyield corn with far less labor to cultivate and harvest the crop. Yields of 45 to 60 bushels per acre are very common throughout these sections and we believe that it is destined to be one of our leading grain crops. We first introduced this Milo to our trade four years ago, and the seed we are offering this season is the same strain of exceptional quality, testing practically 100% pure and over 90% germination, besides passing the rigid field inspection of certified seed. **Prices quoted on next page.**

COW PEAS

BRABHAM—Wilt-Resistant. Matures in 75 to 90 days. **The heaviest yielding cow pea for hay, pea production or soil improvement.** It is disease-resistant and makes cow peas profitable when land has become so badly diseased that other varieties fail. It makes an upright vigorous growth, holds its foliage well, withstands bad weather at maturity and makes the finest quality hay. The seeds are similar to Whippoorwill, but smaller, and do not require to be seeded as thickly. It does well on poor land.

WHIPPOORWILL or SPECKLED—Matures in 75 to 90 days. **Makes a large vigorous growth and yield of peas or hay.** Upright growth, easy to harvest. Vines are usually 6 feet long.

BLACK—Matures in 75 to 90 days. Long running fine growth and heavy yield of peas. One of the best varieties for pasturing hogs.

MIXED COW PEAS—For hay, soil improvement or hogging down, as it grows thicker, matures early, produces an abundant growth, stands up well. The seed costs less per bushel.

VELVET BEANS

The South's Wonderful Forage and Soil Improving Crop

They make an enormous growth, larger than any other forage plant. Considered superior to cow peas as a soil-improver.

Makes Nutritious Fall and Winter Grazing—In the South, velvet beans are used very largely for winter grazing. They should be allowed to grow until killed by frost, after which they can be grazed through the winter, as the vines, leaves and pods decay very slowly and remain palatable a long time. Velvet beans are usually grown with corn. The corn is planted in 5-foot rows, 3 feet apart in the row, and the beans planted between the corn. At the last working, beans are planted again in the middles between the rows of corn. When the corn is dry it is pulled from the stalk and cattle turned in to graze. 20 pounds will plant an acre in 5-foot rows, 3 feet apart in the row.

100-DAY SPECKLED—Although it will not mature the pods in 100 days, this is one of the earliest varieties and can be grown farther north than the common velvet beans. South of Virginia they will mature in a season of average length. In more northern sections, where the seeds will not mature, it will make a wonderful growth of vines for pasturing and finishing cattle, and a fine soil improver.

OSCEOLA VELVET BEANS—Give excellent results as a forage crop in Virginia, where we have found it to make fully as much growth of vine as the 100-Day, with pods larger and farther advanced in the same length of time. It is free of itchy furze.

PRICES

	POSTPAID		NOT POSTPAID	
	Peck	½ Bus.	Peck	½ Bus.
Mixed Cow Peas.....	\$1.90	\$3.40	\$1.45	\$2.65..\$5.00
Mixed Cow Peas and Soy Beans	1.65	2.90	1.20..	2.15.. 4.00
Whippoorwill Cow Peas.....	2.15	3.90	1.70..	3.15.. 6.00
Brabham	2.25	4.15	1.80..	3.40.. 6.50
Black Cow Peas, Medium...	2.00	3.65	1.55..	2.90.. 5.50
VELVET BEANS—				
100-Day Speckled	1.75	3.15	1.30..	2.40.. 4.50
Osceola	1.75	3.15	1.30..	2.40.. 4.50

**PLANT COW PEAS FOR NITROGEN AND HAY
PLANT FROM APRIL TO EARLY AUGUST
1½ BUSHELS PER ACRE BROADCAST**

SORGHUM and SUGAR CANE

CULTURE—Plant when the ground becomes thoroughly warm, say two weeks after corn planting, in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart, and cultivate as you would corn. Will make a satisfactory crop on any well-drained soil that will produce a good crop of corn or wheat. May be cut or pastured after the flowering stage is passed, but not earlier. Sorghum may be grown with cowpeas and soy beans, either in rows or broadcast.

Plant about 8 to 10 pounds per acre for forage. When growing sorghum for syrup, plant 6 to 8 pounds per acre; thin out to stand 10 to 12 inches apart, and cut just before the heads ripen. Fertilizer requirements same as corn, 400 to 600 pounds 2-12-4 per acre. Bushel weighs 50 lbs.

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM

Since we introduced this variety many years ago there has been no new sorghum that has been brought out that can compare with it in yield of syrup. It makes a large juicy, succulent growth. It will yield about 65% of the weight of the cane in juice when extracted by a good farm mill, and stronger mills should extract as much as 75% to 80%.

One reason for the great popularity of Sugar Drip Sorghum is due to its tremendous yield of seed which is equal to corn per acre, and in addition to its enormous syrup yield the seed of this genuine strain can always be sold at very attractive price well above the value of corn. Sugar Drip Sorghum also has less tendency to granulate and sugar than any other variety, which is a most important factor when you offer syrup for sale.

We are always buyers of seed produced from our strain and any customers having seed of this strain on hand we would be glad to have samples and quantity available and we will make an attractive price on same. This also applies to our Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane offered in former years.

Sugar Drip Sorghum is particularly well adapted to Virginia, all the southern states and middle and western sections of the U. S. A.

EARLY ORANGE CANE

Makes a taller and more leafy growth than other forage sorghums. It is recommended for fodder, of which it yields immense crops, frequently two cuttings a season, and stooing out thicker after cutting. Orange Cane is particularly recommended for early plantings in Virginia and general plantings in the Southern States. Will make a larger growth and more saccharine content than Amber Cane. It may be grown with soybeans and cowpeas as recommended for Early Amber Cane, and the quantity to plant an acre is the same.



Sugar Drip Sorghum.

CERTIFIED HEGARI

Hegari is one of the most valuable of all grain sorghums, and very similar in growth and appearance of grain to Kaffir Corn, but makes a larger, leafier growth, stools better, makes more heads per acre, and consequently heavier yields of grain are obtained. It is a semi-sweet stalk (about 11% sugar), whereas Kaffir is a dry stalk, and it will make more bundled feed and grain combined than any other sorghum. The fact that the stalk is readily eaten by animals either in the process of pasturing off in the fields following removal of heads, or in the form of harvested forage, makes it a favorite with farmers and livestock men. An average acre of Hegari may be expected to yield, under ordinary growing conditions, 12 tons of silage or 1,800-pounds of threshed grain per acre. Some yields have run as high as 4,000 pounds on irrigated land, and of course a larger growth of silage. It is generally considered that Hegari silage is about 15% more valuable than corn silage.

Drill 5 pounds per acre in rows about 12 inches apart, and cultivate. Matures in 110 to 120 days, and should be planted the same as corn.

Kaffir Corn and ordinary Milo Maize we are not offering for seed purposes this year due to the fact that we consider Hegari much better substitute for Kaffir Corn as a grain and forage crop. Combine Milo as a grain producer is far ahead of the ordinary tall growing milo and more easily harvested. The grain of both Hegari and Combine Milo makes fine feed for stock, hogs, poultry and pigeons, and can be fed either whole or ground.

EARLY AMBER CANE One of the earliest sorghums and furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage which may be fed either green or cured. If planted early, it will yield two cuttings a season, stooing out thicker each time it is cut. If grown with cowpeas or soybeans, the quality of the hay is improved and a more nearly balanced ration may be had. The proportions recommended are 15 pounds Early Amber Cane, ½ bushel of soybeans and 1 bushel cowpeas to the acre broadcast. Grows 10 to 12 feet high.

SHALLU or EGYPTIAN WHEAT A non-saccharine sorghum of special value in dry seasons; few forage plants are more drought-resistant. It grows tall, stools out—three to six stalks frequently come from a single root. Cut when at the dough stage, and a second cutting may be had. For cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, the grain may be fed either whole or ground.

Postpaid Prices of Field Seed Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill, Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kansas and Neb. add 6c to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound.



Certified Hegari, a heavy forage and grain yielder.

PRICES

POSTPAID
See postpaid prices

NOT POSTPAID
Per lb., F. O. B. Richmond

5 to 25 to	24 Lbs.	99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
25c	10c	8½c	8c
30c	13c	11c	10c
25c	9c	7½c	7c
30c	12c	10c	9c
30c	12c	10c	9c
35c	15c	13c	12c

PARCEL POST PRICES ON FIELD SEEDS

The postpaid prices quoted apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

For postage to other states see above.

	Pound	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	50 Lbs.
Wood's Combine Milo	25c	75c	\$1.40	\$2.80	\$5.45
Sugar Drip Sorghum	30c	90c	1.65	3.40	6.65
Certified Hegari	25c	70c	1.25	2.55	4.90
Early Amber Cane	30c	85c	1.55	3.15	6.15
Early Orange Cane	30c	85c	1.55	3.15	6.15
Shallu or Egyptian Wheat	35c	\$1.00	1.85	3.90	7.65

WOOD'S "HIGH YIELDING" SOY BEANS

A PROFITABLE CASH CROP

ADAPTABLE
SHATTER PROOF
HIGH YIELDING

EARLY WOOD'S YELLOW

120 to 125 days maturity. We consider this the most productive and satisfactory variety for bean production in all of the coastal states. Never since we introduced the late strain of Wood's Yellow have we received so many favorable reports from farmers in Virginia and North Carolina, claiming it the finest bean they have ever grown. Has every good characteristic — matures medium early; upright in growth (height 36 in.); full of pods from the ground up, averaging 185 pods per plant and some as high as 300 with many plants having three beans to the pod; vigorous growth; stands up well; and shatter proof. Several growers have left these beans in the field until Christmas and they did not shatter at this late date. Also makes a fine quality hay, not so coarse as the later varieties. Has made outstanding yields in comparison to other varieties.

FOR SEED PRODUCTION—Large size varieties, plant in 3½ to 4 foot rows, three pecks to the acre—medium size varieties 2 pecks per acre, and small size 1 to 1½ pecks in 36 to 40-inch rows and cultivate. When drilled, use two to three times the above quantities.

FOR BEAN PRODUCTION—Under the government program, yellow beans, which include Tokios, command a premium of 20c per bushel over colored beans.

Early and Extra Early Wood's Yellow, Virginia Brown, Wilson Black, being early maturing varieties, can all be harvested in plenty of time for sowing small grain crops in Virginia. Wood's Yellow and Tokio are rather late in maturing to put in grain except in states farther south.

Haberlandt —120 to 125 days of maturity. This medium early bean should be used to a much greater extent in the eastern states. It is far superior to the old Mammoth Yellow from the standpoint of both bean and hay production.

Ogden —The green beans resemble Tokio but somewhat smaller. A heavy yielding non-shattering variety with heavy oil content. Yields last season from 30 to 50 bushels per acre were reported from North Carolina and Virginia. About 10 days earlier than Tokio.

Virginia Brown 125 Days. The all-round bean for hay in Virginia and the north. Fine stems; excellent quality hay.

Wilson Early Black 125 Days. The most popular bean for the mountains of Virginia, West Virginia, and the north. Growth similar to Virginia.

Mammoth Yellow and Tokio 145 Days. Standard varieties for the eastern states for beans and forage production. Large seeded varieties bring top government prices.

Laredo 140 Days. Small black seed; outstanding for hay. Disease resistant; heavy seeder. Do not confuse with Indiana Laredo, which is not adapted to the South.

EASY COOK EDIBLE 135 Days. An edible soybean that can be cooked in half the time of other varieties. Used either in the green stage or dried. Easy Cooks are in big demand among sanatoriums for flour for diabetics. A heavy yielder. **By mail postpaid, qt. 50c.**

INOCULATE SOY BEANS WITH WOOD'S INOCULANT, GROUP 4. SEE PAGE 56

3 OUTSTANDING YELLOW VARIETIES EXTRA EARLY—EARLY—LATE

Wood's Yellow Soybeans are recommended by State Agricultural Extension Divisions as amongst the leading strains for Middle and South Atlantic States. They are rapidly replacing all other yellow varieties in these localities, due to their dependable high yielding qualities.

WOOD'S YELLOW (LATE)

150 to 160 Days. Highly recommended for the coastal section of Virginia, North Carolina, all of South Carolina and Gulf states. This bean which we introduced 7 years ago has been proclaimed a super soybean. Never have we introduced any soybean that has been so highly praised and has practically replaced the old favorite Mammoth Yellow; yields ranging from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. Non-shattering even if harvesting is delayed. Large root growth, strong stalk and storm resistant. Produces beans from ground up.



UPRIGHT GROWTH
EASILY COMBINED
EXCELLENT HAY

EXTRA EARLY WOOD'S YELLOW

110 to 115 days maturity. An exceptionally early strain, particularly adapted to the higher piedmont and mountain sections of all eastern states. For late planting in these localities it has few, if any, equals. In the southern coastal states plantings have been made as late as early July and reached full maturity before frost. One grower reports he planted Extra Early's the last week in June and they were ready to combine the 10th of October. They are ready to harvest ahead of the late Wood's Yellows which were planted 50 days earlier. Yields for the past few years have been ranging from 25 to 40 bushels per acre in practically all sections of the East. Makes a strong upright bushy growth about 3 feet high, and stalks literally covered with beans from the ground up. Like our Early and Late strains of Wood's Yellow, it is exceptionally shatter proof.

FOR HAY PRODUCTION—Broadcast or drill and cut the hay when in full bloom and until they begin forming beans in the pod. Finer quality hay is obtained when the plant is in full wheat.

For hay, broadcast with wheat drill, 1½ bushels of large and 1 bushel of small seeded varieties per acre. Use 200 to 300 lbs. superphosphate or 0-14-6 fertilizer.

LATE WOOD'S YELLOW AND TOKIO SOYBEANS

In recent years these two varieties have been in tremendous demand from a food standpoint. Their popularity has increased not only in this country but abroad, and are preferred for this purpose over all other varieties grown in the U. S. A. On account of this increasing popularity, they are bringing a premium over all other yellow varieties and are profitable crops to grow.

MUNG BEANS The bean sprouts are used particularly by Chinese restaurants for making chop suey and other Chinese dishes. They are adapted to the same general area now occupied by the cowpea and will do well in most all sections of the South. Grows well on any type of soil, but best suited to warm sandy loams. Plant either in 3 to 3½-foot rows, or with grain drill from May to July. In rows plant 5 to 8 lbs. or in drills 15 to 25 lbs. **By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 25 lbs. \$5.90. Not postpaid, 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over 20c per lb.**

PRICES

	BY MAIL POSTPAID		F. O. B. RICHMOND		
	Peck	½ Bus.	Peck	Bus.	10-Bus. Lots
Extra Early Wood's Yellow	\$1.45	\$2.50	\$1.00	\$3.15	\$3.10
Early Wood's Yellow	1.40	2.40	.95	3.00	2.95
Early Wood's Yellow Cert.	1.45	2.55	1.00	3.25	3.20
Wood's Yellow (Late)	1.45	2.55	1.00	3.25	3.20
Haberlandt	1.45	2.50	1.00	3.15	3.10
Virginia Brown	1.45	2.55	1.00	3.25	3.20
Wilson Early Black	1.40	2.45	.95	3.05	3.00
Mammoth Yellow	1.45	2.50	1.00	3.15	3.10
Tokio	1.45	2.55	1.00	3.25	3.20
Ogden	1.50	2.60	1.05	3.35	3.25
Volstate	1.50	2.60	1.05	3.35	3.25
Pocahontas	1.50	2.65	1.05	3.50	3.45
Laredo	2.00	3.60	1.55	5.35	5.25
Easy Cook Edible	1.50	2.65	1.05	3.50	3.45
Mixed Soy Beans	1.40	2.40	.95	2.95	2.90



CROTALARIA

THE KING OF SOIL BUILDING CROPS

It is generally conceded to be one of the best summer soil-building crops, makes much more leafy growth and root nodules than cow peas or velvet beans, frequently 4,000 pounds per acre. When turned under the cash value of nitrogen is estimated at \$20.00 per acre, besides the untold value of humus which prevents erosion, holds water in sandy soil and opens up heavy soil. Yields of following crops are frequently doubled; completely smothers out summer weeds; grows well on any soil, good or waste land; requires no lime, fertilizer or cultivation, although early cultivation pays as it grows slowly at first. Sow from corn planting time through June, 20 lbs. scarified seed per acre broadcast, or 8 lbs. in 3-foot cultivated rows. Cover 1½ inches and roll. Do not plant unscarified seed as it germinates poorly, requiring twice as much seed per acre. Our seed is scarified, germinates readily, and is 99% pure. Inoculation not necessary but is advisable for larger growth.

GIANT STRIATA CROTALARIA

Rapidly becoming the most popular of the Crotalaria family. It is very outstanding for its mammoth growth and seed production. Makes a very rapid growth, offering more resistance to grass and weeds. Reports of yields of 15 to 20 tons of green weight per acre are not uncommon. When such amounts of organic matter are turned back into the soil, together with the nitrogen gathered by the plants, yields of corn and other crops show enormous increases. Giant Striata is one of the most outstanding leguminous plants known for sandy loam soils. Will thrive on soils that are so low in fertility that other crops fail to grow. Seedlings have been made on plantings of small grains in the early spring in the Carolinas with excellent results; or can be seeded during corn planting time. The seed of Giant Striata is smaller in size than the Spectabilis. Owing to enormous woody growth tractor equipment is necessary for turning under the crop.

Inoculate With Wood's Inoculant, Group 5

LATE CROTALARIA SPECTABILIS—The crotalaria for soil improvement on all types of soils. Grows 7 feet tall, yields 15 tons or more of green manure, equal to 700 to 1,000 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. Stalks are pithy, easily plowed under and decay readily. Is not eaten by livestock or attacked by insect pests, nematodes or other soil diseases. Crotalaria will definitely starve nematodes out of the soil.

CROTALARIA INTERMEDIA—The only palatable crotalaria strain relished by animals. Furnishes two cuttings of hay. Long, thin leaves of fine quality. Two weeks earlier than Late Spectabilis.

SEED PEANUTS

Will grow on any soil. Light sandy soils produce the best quality, easier to harvest. Yields much more meat per acre than corn. The vines are superior to alfalfa in fat, nearly equal in protein and will feed livestock throughout the winter and spring. Nuts left in the ground will fatten hogs and give the pork a superior flavor.

PLANT in May or early June, 6 to 10 inches apart in 2 to 2½ foot rows. Our seed is not shelled. Order 60 lbs. per acre and shell before planting. **Inoculate.** Cultivate shallow and frequently until nuts begin to form. To harvest, loosen the roots with a plow, pull up the vines, allow the nuts to dry, and stack around a stake, turning the nuts inward, and keeping them off the ground with cross stakes or brush. Peanuts require lime, phosphate and potash. Use 200 to 400 lbs. per acre of 2-12-4 fertilizer.

SPRAYING peanuts with Bordeaux Mixture 3 times during July and August increased yields 42% at the Virginia Experiment Station. 3 dustings with sulphur increased the yield 25%.

WOOD'S SEED PEANUTS are especially selected for seed purposes. Heavily re-cleaned of high germination and almost entirely free from pops.

TREAT YOUR PEANUTS WITH ARASAN (PAGE 64) AND INOCULATE WITH GROUP 5 INOCULANT

IMPROVED VALENCIA

Bunch type. The most profitable nut for average conditions as it produces large, well-filled pods containing 3 or 4 nuts on a wide variety of soils, where other large podded varieties yield many pops. It has the most delicious flavor, is best for home use and brings a premium on the market. It has the highest shelling per cent, a bushel of 30 lbs. shelling out 22 lbs. of nuts. Very early maturity and can be planted after truck crops.

Improved Spanish

Bunch type. Earliest maturing peanut. Two small white nuts entirely fill each pod. Larger nut and heavier yield than ordinary Spanish. Superior in sweetness and flavor. Marked freedom from pops so frequently found in large varieties. Give highest yields when planted 6 inches apart in 18-inch rows, 30 lbs. shelled or 40 lbs. unshelled per acre. Easier to grow, cultivate and harvest than other varieties. Nuts cling firmly to the roots and are readily cured. Shells out 75%.

Virginia Jumbo

The most outstanding variety grown in Virginia. Produces a nut of jumbo size and always in demand. The crop from which we secured our seed this year has the highest percentage of shell out that we have handled in years. Two large nuts to the kernel of bright undamaged quality. We highly recommend the Virginia Mammoth for your planting as a dependable peanut and always readily salable.

WOOD'S SEED INOCULATION

Be sure to specify the group wanted. Prices are postpaid.

GROUP 1—Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Bur Clover, Hubam Clover and Black Medic. { 1 bu. \$.50
2½ bu. 1.00

GROUP 2—Clovers, Medium Red, Crimson, Mammoth, Alsike, Ladino, Dixie White and White Dutch. { 1 bu. .50
2½ bu. 1.00

GROUP 3—Lespedeza, all varieties; Sericea, Korean, Common, Kobe and Tennessee No. 76. { 100 lbs. .50

GROUP 4—Soybeans, all varieties. { 2 bus. .30
5 bus. .55
25 bus. 2.50

GROUP 5—Cowpeas, Peanuts, Lima Beans, Velvet Beans, Crotalaria, Kudzu, Sesbania and Beggar Weed. { 2 bus. .30
5 bus. .55
25 bus. 2.50

GROUP 6—Field Beans, Wax, String, Navy, Snap, Kidney and Scarlet Runner. { 1 bu. .35

GROUP 7—Large Package—All Vetches: Spring, Wild, Common, Hairy or Winter and Hungarian. Peas: Austrian, Canada, Garden, Sweet and Canning Peas. Broad Bean. Lentil. { 1 bu. .35
100 lbs. .55

GROUP 8—Garden Combination for Garden Peas and Beans, Sweet Peas, Lima Beans and Lupine. { 5 lbs. or less .10

GROUP 9—Alyce Clover. { 1 bu. .50
2½ bu. 1.00

PRICES

	POSTPAID				Not Postpaid, F. O. B. Richmond		
	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	5 to 24 Lbs. Per Lb.	25 to 99 Lbs. Per Lb.	100 Lbs. Per Lb.
Improved Valencia	35c.	\$1.30	\$2.45	\$5.40	21c.	19c.	18c.
Improved Spanish	35c.	1.25	2.35	5.15	20c.	18c.	17c.
Virginia Jumbo	35c.	1.25	2.35	5.15	20c.	18c.	17c.
Crotalaria, Late Spectabilis	45c.	1.75	3.35	7.65	30c.	28c.	27½c.
Crotalaria, Intermedia	55c.	2.25	4.35	10.15	40c.	38c.	37½c.
Crotalaria, Giant Striata	45c.	1.65	3.15	7.15	28c.	26c.	25c.



Showing tremendous growth of Sesbania.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

A good grain crop for poultry or green feed for hogs. Makes more ensilage than corn. A profitable cash crop as it yields 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre of seed rich in oil and protein. Plant and cultivate like corn in 2½-foot rows. For feed or silage, plant 15 to 20 pounds per acre; for seed production 8 pounds, planting a foot apart in the row. When ripe, cut off the heads. Pile loosely under cover.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

A good summer poor land or soil improving crop to smother weeds, or for bees. No grain crop can be grown easier or in less time, maturing in two months. Its flour makes delicious cakes. June through August broadcast 50 lbs. per acre.

Attract Birds by Feeding

Birds are a pleasure to everyone, whether around the home or on the farm. Providing for them with scatter feed or growing crops is an important contribution to conservation, a benefit to gardens, as well as providing better hunting for sportsmen during the fall and winter months.

WOOD'S QUAIL PLANTING MIXTURE has been used for a number of years to excellent advantage on farms and game preserves. WOOD'S GAME BIRD SCATTER FOOD provides a fine mixture for use around the home or on hunting grounds. Regular feeding of Scatter Foods from Autumn until Spring, especially during February, March and April, when vegetation has not started, will attract many species of wild bird life around the home and farm.

WOOD'S QUAIL PLANTING MIXTURE

Plant it to produce permanent year round feed for partridges, wild turkeys, pheasants, doves, etc. Also to cut down the feed bill of domestic fowls. For quail plant in long strips next to cover (to attract and multiply coveys); for turkeys and pheasants larger strips or patches; for doves, one to two-acre plots. The mixture includes practically all cultivated crops relished by game birds for quick growth and to keep them in plump, vigorous condition. Composed of sesbania, bene, German millet, alyce clover, sericea and Korean lespedezas, cow peas, laredo soy beans, shallu, milo maize, sudan grass, sorghum and buckwheat. Sow 15 lbs. per acre in cultivated rows, or 30 lbs. broadcast after the ground warms in early summer. Apply 300 lbs. per acre of 4-12-4 fertilizer. Will reseed itself, furnishing a permanent growth, but it is better to disk, harrow and sow every year. The legumes in this mixture will enrich the soil.

Wood's Game Bird Scatter Food

—Attracts quail, turkeys, doves and game birds to your farm by scattering it regularly near brush or other cover during cold months when food is scarce. Our formula was prepared by a high authority on game bird feeding. Composed only of ingredients that are beneficial to birds.

SESBANIA

Its only value is a fertilizer crop, and under good moisture conditions it creates more nitrogen and humus for the period of growth than any other plant. It is used quite extensively in the Imperial Valley of California, Florida, and other Southern states, and is considered one of the finest soil builders in these sections. The plant grows very rapidly and is ready to plow under in 45 to 60 days, attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet, and should be plowed under before reaching its full maturity as it becomes too fibrous. Should not be planted until late June or July in Eastern Virginia and the Carolinas or late April and May in the Gulf States as it requires warm weather to make its rapid growth. With ample moisture conditions it should be a fine crop for poor soils, doing particularly well on heavy or wet soils, putting them in good production in one year. The root growth is also very rapid, from 12 to 18 inches deep in 8 weeks, and is entirely covered with nodules. Sesbania is primarily a tropical plant, but has matured seed as far north as Washington, D. C. It is well known in the far South and should make a fine soil building crop through Eastern Virginia and the Carolinas.

Also a fine crop for game birds, furnishing good coverage and winter feed. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Our seed is scarified and high in germination. Inoculate with Wood's Inoculant 5, see page 56.

GERMAN MILLET

Big head, large yielding type. Makes a bumper crop of easily cured hay in 60 days. One of the easiest grown summer catch crops when feed is short. It smothers out weeds, leaving ground in fine condition for fall crops. Drill 50 lbs. per acre on harrowed wheat or oat land from May through July. Apply 300 lbs. per acre of 4-12-4 fertilizer. Thin seeding makes coarse stems and poor quality hay. Broadcasting 25 lbs. with a bushel of cow peas produces a higher yield of more nutritious hay and is better for the land. Cut when the millet blooms. After that woody fibre forms, making the hay coarse and unpalatable.

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET

Also called Pencilaria

If allowed to attain its full height Pearl Millet will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but for the greatest amount of green feed it should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high. It will then stool out enormously, and during warm weather will grow with wonderful luxuriance, give three or four cuttings a season, and keeps on growing right up to frost. It does well even on poor land, and surprisingly well in dry seasons. All kinds of stock eat it greedily and flourish on it; it is highly nutritious. It is a warm weather plant, and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm, otherwise the seeds will not germinate. Plant 5 lbs. to the acre in drills 3 feet apart.

BROOM CORN

Easily grown on any corn land. Plant 6 lbs. per acre on a fine seed bed, 1 inch deep, in 3½ foot rows, when ground is warm. Thin out to 4 inches; cultivate regularly; harvest before seeds fill out; thresh immediately, place on racks in a shed to cure, which requires 20 days.

EARLY JAPANESE—Best for the North. Ready to cut 10 to 15 days earlier and makes a finer and heavier brush. Grows 6½ to 7 feet tall. Produces a green colored brush if cut early. Suitable for parlor brooms, and generally sells for more than other varieties.

STANDARD EVERGREEN—Grows 8 to 10 feet tall. Yields a long, heavy brush, free from heavy center stems and crooked brush. Ready to cut in 90 to 100 days. Best for the South.

TEOSINTE

Fast growing and heavy yielding forage plant. Nutritious green feed, containing 10% sugar, greedily eaten by all livestock. One seed grows 30 or more stalks, 10 to 12 feet tall. Cut when 4 or 5 feet high, it immediately starts growing and is ready to cut again in a few weeks. It can be cut 5 times a season. By planting several rows and cutting part each day a continuous supply of nutritious feed can be had right up to frost. Adapted to any soil, but does best on rich ground well manured. Resembles corn, but leaves are longer, broader, closer together and grows taller and more rapidly. Makes splendid silage. Plant 2 to 3 pounds per acre in May or June in 3½ foot rows. Postpaid, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c. Other prices below.

PRICES

	BY MAIL POSTPAID					Not Postpaid, F. O. B. Richmond		
	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	Lbs.	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.
Sesbania	40c.	\$1.40	\$2.65	\$5.90	\$11.65	23c.	21c.	20c
Mammoth Russian Sunflower	35c.	1.20	2.25	4.90	9.65	19c.	17c.	16c
Japanese Buckwheat	25c.	.65	1.15	2.15	4.15	7c.	6c.	5½c
Wood's Quail Planting Mixture	35c.	1.00	1.85	3.90	7.65	12c.	13c.	15c
Wood's Game Bird Scatter Food	30c.	.80	1.45	2.90	5.65	11c.	9c.	8½c
German Millet	30c.	.80	1.45	2.90	5.65	11c.	9c.	8½c
Pearl or Cat-tail Millet	30c.	1.00	1.85	3.90	7.65	15c.	13c.	12½c
Hog Millet or Proso	25c.	.65	1.15	2.15	4.15	8c.	6c.	5c
Broom Corn, Early Japanese	35c.	1.25	2.35	5.15	10.15	20c.	18c.	17c
Broom Corn, Standard Evergreen	35c.	1.25	2.35	5.15	10.15	20c.	18c.	17c
Teosinte	75c.	3.25	6.35	14.90	29.65	60c.	58c.	57c

POSTPAID PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS—To arrive at exact cost delivered to you, see page 44

WOOD'S MAINE GROWN SEED POTATOES

1 peck=15 lbs.
 ½ bushel=30 lbs.
 1 bushel=60 lbs.

Grown Especially for Seed Purposes—Plant 10 Bushels to the Acre



Maine Grown Irish Cobbler Potatoes

MAINE GROWN IRISH COBBLER POTATOES

Probably the most popular potato with the larger growers, due to its very early maturity, making its crop in 90 to 100 days, whereas the later maturing potatoes require from 115 to 130 days. It is grown extensively in 18 out of 21 states, comprising the main crop region, which proves its wide adaptability. For an early crop of potatoes for the home garden there is none better than the Irish Cobbler.

Spray Your Potatoes

Potato planters who grow for market all recognize the value of spraying; they know from experience the increased yield and the better quality of the potatoes. For these same reasons, those who grow for their own use should spray. Spraying costs but little, but pays handsomely.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE is the recognized fungicide, preventing disease and stimulating the plants to yield better crops.

SEMESAN BEL prevents diseases in potatoes.

ARSENATE OF LEAD AND PARIS GREEN are the universally used insecticides to kill leaf-eating insects. Both can be put into bordeaux mixture and applied at a single spraying.

SPRAY MATERIALS AND SPRAYERS are described on pages 64 to 68.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

Every hog raiser should grow artichokes, for they come year after year; the hogs will harvest them without cost, will fatten on them, and they will keep the hogs in fine condition—it is claimed that artichokes prevent hog cholera. They are grown just like potatoes; cut them two eyes to the piece, and plant 2 inches deep, 15 to 18 inches apart in 3 to 3½-foot rows. In the fall when they have matured, turn the hogs among them and they will feed on them all winter except when the ground is wet or frozen. They are more cheaply grown and more productive than potatoes, averaging 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

Although grown principally for hogs, they are fine food for cattle, sheep and horses; for dairy cattle it is claimed they are nearly equal to bran as milk producers.

Plant during March or April, the earlier the better; they will stand considerable drought and extreme cold, and can be planted earlier than potatoes. They grow well on any well-drained soil without much attention, and one planting does for several years. 6 to 8 bushels plant an acre. By mail, qt. 35c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.10. Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.55; bushel (50 lbs.) \$2.75.



KATAHDIN POTATOES—Maine Grown

This variety is fast becoming the most popular variety grown in the Southern states, as well as many localities in the Northeast. Yields the past season of Katahdins and Sebagos were ahead of practically all other varieties in Maine, showing fully a 30% increase in yield over other leading strains. It promises to become the outstanding medium late potato for market or storage. In yield it has constantly surpassed other varieties, the tubers being exceptionally smooth skinned, large round uniform size, and have few very shallow eyes, making them most desirable from an eating standpoint. It is highly resistant to disease, having crisp white flesh, particularly free from internal discoloration, with fine cooking qualities. Its keeping qualities are surpassed by no other varieties, which makes it one of the best varieties for the home garden and truck gardeners. We highly recommend its use in preference to Green Mountain for either spring or late planting. We also recommend the Kathdin in favor of the Chippewa for planting the coming season.

SEBAGO POTATOES—Maine Grown

The Sebago was developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. A late maturing variety, being about 10 days later than the Katahdin, and 25 days later than Irish Cobbler. Has a wide adaptation in the late potato districts, producing heavy yields of potatoes of exceptionally high market quality. Has the same characteristics of the Katahdin, being smooth skinned, shallow eyes, and good cooking qualities. The Sebago and Kathadin highly recommended for spring planting in the Piedmont and Mountain section of the Eastern states. Also are exceptionally fine varieties for summer planting during late June and early July.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—Maine Grown

Has been one of the most popular late varieties for many years, and still a favorite among many potato growers. Particularly adapted to cool and reasonably moist climate, and to the lighter type of soils. The tubers are oblong flattened, producing uniformly large smooth potatoes. Green Mountain is being replaced to a large extent in many sections by the newer varieties, chiefly Katahdin and Sebago.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD SEED

The value of good seed stock has long been recognized as one of the important factors in potato production. Even the small grower realizes that the seed stock he uses must be reasonably free from virus and fungous diseases to enable him to harvest a maximum crop. Our preference is always for certified. The Selected Seed we offer is the pick of the crop, grown from Certified Seed, especially for seed stock, and can be depended upon to make dependable disease free crops.

POTATO PRICES	F. O. B. Richmond		100-Lb.	
	Peck	½ Bus.	Bushel	Bag
KATAHDIN —Certified Maine Grown.	90c	\$1.60	\$2.90	\$4.55
	Selected Maine Grown.	85c	1.50	2.70	3.90
SEBAGO —Certified Maine Grown.	90c	1.65	3.00	4.65
	IRISH COBBLER —Selected Maine Grown	80c	1.45	2.60	3.75
Certified Maine Grown		85c	1.55	2.85	4.45
GREEN MOUNTAIN —Certified Maine Grown	90c	1.60	2.90	4.55
	Selected Maine Grown	85c	1.50	2.75	4.00
ARTICHOKE —By mail postpaid, qt.	40c	½ peck	85c	peck \$1.45;
	½ bushel \$2.45; bushel \$4.40. Not postpaid,	½ peck	60c;	peck \$1.05; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel (50 lbs.) \$3.25.

If to be sent parcel post add 45c per peck to above prices. For larger quantities express or freight shipment is cheaper.

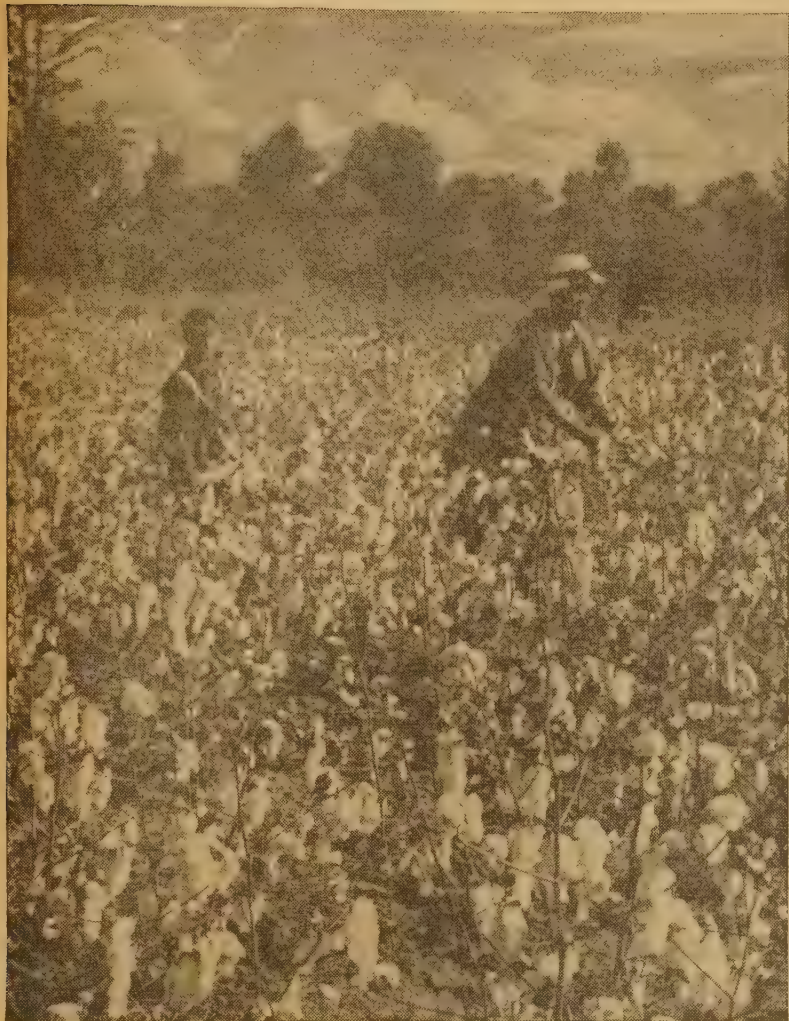
Potatoes for June and July Planting

We carry all varieties in cold storage so as to have them in sound, unsprouted condition. Write for prices in April.

SWEET POTATOES—Write for prices in late March.

WOOD'S TREATED COTTON SEED

Ceresan Treated to Produce Better Stands and More Vigorous Plants



Deltapine 14 made 1,000 lbs. of good staple lint cotton per acre on thousands of acres.

WOOD'S ALL PURPOSE FERTILIZERS

WOOD'S VICTORY GARDEN FERTILIZER

Analysis: 5% Nitrogen, 10% Phosphoric Acid, 5% Potash

This is the ideal fertilizer for use on all vegetable crops and is particularly recommended for the home garden. Contains all the plant food needed by both leafy and root crops to produce the best results. Made from best quality fertilizer ingredients and will feed the plants during their entire growing period. 25 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE SHEEP AND COW MANURES

The Great Natural Fertilizers

These manures are concentrated and free from weeds. They supply natural plant food, aid bacterial soil action, and act as a mulch. Use 10 to 12 lbs. per 100 square feet. Specify which wanted when ordering. Prices: F. O. B. Richmond, 25 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.75.

VIGORO—For Lawns, Flowers and Vegetables

Analysis: 4% Nitrogen, 12% Phosphoric Acid, 4% Potash

Beautiful lawns and flowers add so much to a home that every effort should be made to improve them. For this purpose a proper application of Vigoro can be depended on for best results. This is the old, tried Vigoro that has always given the best results. Prices: F. O. B. Richmond, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

PEAT MOSS

Domestic. The highest grade. For mulching hotbeds, roses, perennial flower beds, evergreens and for lawns. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.25. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 90c; 50 lbs. \$2.25; bale (about 20 bushels) \$4.00.

HYDRATED LIME

Prices F. O. B. Richmond, 10 lbs. 20c; 50 lbs. 60c.

WARNING ABOUT COTTON SEED

Letters from all over the South state that continual rains last fall severely damaged seed cotton and there is an acute shortage of good germinating seed. Tests show that most cotton seed is germinating only 25% to 60%, and is unsuitable for planting. Our limited supply of seed was picked before these rains, and germinate 80% to 95%.

CERTIFIED DELTA PINE 14 COTTON

With many successful seasons behind it, Deltapine Cotton Seed continues to pile up such impressive records that it is today the most discussed and widely publicized variety in the whole South. Distinguished by its productiveness, its high gin turnout, its excellent staple and its ability to produce a crop under adverse soil and weather conditions it is no wonder that Deltapine cotton seeds are in greater demand than any other variety.

For stand insurance Deltapine 14 Cotton Seeds are mechanically delinted and treated with Ceresan. The first promotes rapid germination, especially if moisture is deficient. The second treatment protects against disease and cold weather. Careful experiments made over a number of years show that normally with early planted cotton we have from 25% to 50% more plants at thinning time from treated than from untreated seed.

Our Certified D. & P. L. 14 Cotton is delinted, treated, and requires only 20 to 25 lbs. per acre, making it economical for planting. Not recommended for wilt-infested land.

COKER 100 WILT RESISTANT Strain 1

One of the most dependable wilt varieties, combining earliness, yield, thin foliage and open type. Has an outstanding record in yield and wilt resistance, ranking highest in average yield on badly infested soils in many southern states and tests. This strain is well adapted to wilt and non-wilt soils, and its remarkable performance throughout the South makes it a safe cotton to plant on any soil. The yield this past year of the seed we are offering yielded approximately 600 lbs. lint per acre. Percentage of lint 37% to 39%. Lint length 1-1/32 in. to 1-1/16 in. with thin foliage.

COKER - WILDS COTTON Strain 12

Recognized as one of the best upland long staple cottons for the southern states. Has many good qualities, such as earliness, drought resistance, large bolls, high production and early fruitage. Percentage of lint 33% to 35% and from 1 1/8 in. to 1 1/2 in. in length. A semi-dwarf, open, 1 to 3 vegetative branches and well spaced fruiting branches, assuring a better and more uniform opening.

COKER 100 Strain 7

Very early high yielding cotton for non-wilt infested soils. 1 1/8 to 1 1/2-inch staple of uniform, strong, excellent character. 38% to 40% lint. Round ovate bolls, slightly pointed, 70 to 72 to the lb.; open wide, fluff beautifully, yet storm and weather resistant. Open, determinate plant, 1 to 3 vegetative branches, well spaced long fruiting branches. Thin foliage, dark green medium size leaves.

All Wood's Cotton Seeds Are Ceresan Treated

PRICES	Bus. = 30 lbs.		POSTPAID		F. O. B. RICHMOND	
	Ceresan Treated	1/2 Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	100 Lbs.	500 Lbs.
Deltapine 14, Cert. Delinted...	\$2.25	\$4.10	\$3.35	\$10.50	\$10.25	
Deltapine 14, 1-yr. fm. Breeder	2.10	3.80	3.05	9.50	9.25	
Coker 100-4 Wilt, 1-yr. fm. Bdr.	2.10	3.80	3.05	9.50	9.25	
Coker 100-1 Wilt Resistant...	1.95	3.50	2.75	8.50	8.25	
Coker 100, Strain 7.....	1.95	3.50	2.75	8.50	8.25	
Coker-Wilds, Strain 12.....	1.95	3.50	2.75	8.50	8.25	

CHUFAS Earth Almonds or Grass Nuts

With the increasing interest in hog-raising in the South, there should be a corresponding increasing interest in hog-feeding crops that are about equal to corn in feeding value, and that can be fed cheaper. Hogs not only fatten quickly on them, but the meat is sweeter than when corn-fed; some claim it is equal to that of peanut-fed hogs.

Any land suitable for corn, cotton or peanuts will make a profitable crop of chufas, but they do best on light sandy soils. Plant from April 1st till July 1st in 2 1/2 to 3-foot rows, dropping three to five chufas together, 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, and cover 2 inches deep. In the fall pull a few plants with the roots and give your hogs and poultry a taste, and they will go over the entire field and will attend to the harvesting. 1 to 1 1/2 pecks plant an acre. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 1/2 bus. \$5.05. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 1/2 bus. \$4.50; bus. (40 lbs.) \$8.50.

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE FEEDS

POULTRY — PIGEON — DOG

KEEP 'EM LAYING BY
FEEDING WOOD'S FEEDS

Special Notice About Poultry Food Bags

All Prices Subject to Change

We were very fortunate in securing quite a large quantity of extra fine, close weave, special quality print cloth material with beautiful designs, for packing our mash feed. This is much better quality than the standard dress print bags generally used. This extra fine cloth normally retailed for 39c or 40c

per yard and there are approximately 1½ yards in our mash food bags. Our scratch feed is packed in regular standard dress print bags, not as fine quality as our mash, but desirable quality for home use.

Hollybrook Starting Mash

(Buttermilk and Cod Liver Oil with Vitamin A and D)—A splendid chick mash after a tried and proved formula. Will certainly give results. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 55c; 25 lbs. \$1.10; 50 lbs. \$2.05; 100 lbs. \$3.95.

Hollybrook Growing Mash

(With Buttermilk and Cod Liver Oil)—A high-grade growing mash that "makes 'em grow." It is a tried formula. All poultry raisers should feed it. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.70. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.10; 50 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$4.05.

Hollybrook Laying Mash

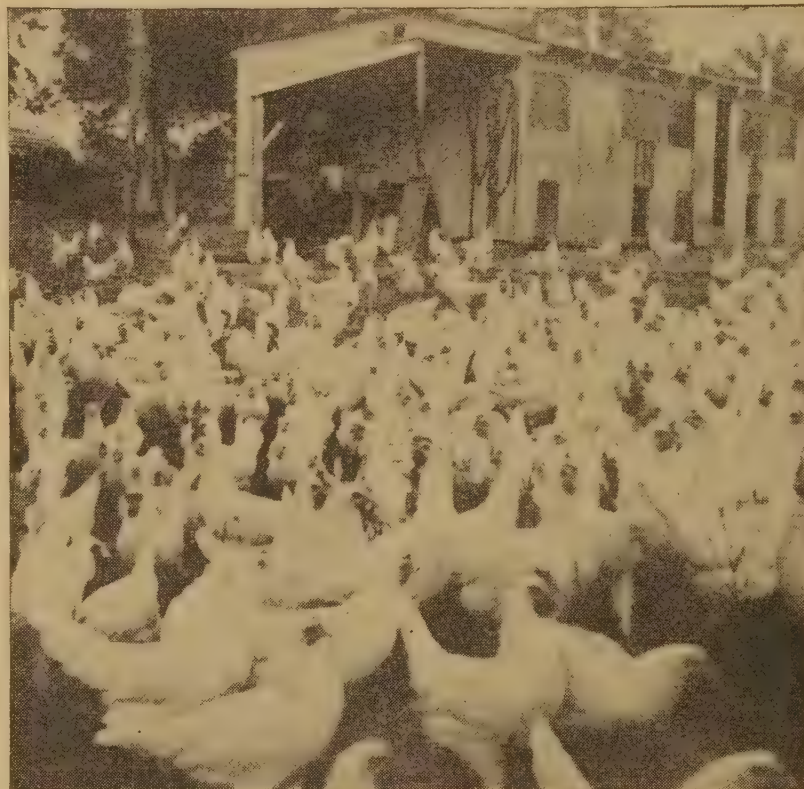
(With Buttermilk)—A combination of the choicest and best ingredients going into a mash food. Feed it and get results. Contains organic mineral supplements. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.80. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.15; 50 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$4.10.

Pamunkey Scratch Food

—A scratch food for general purpose feeding. Made of choice, clean grains and seeds correctly proportioned to give best results. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.65. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$3.60.

NOTICE

Prices on Poultry Feeds are based on O. P. A. Regulation at time catalog went to press. Prices subject to change.



WOOD'S HIGH QUALITY BABY CHICKS—For non-stop profits, it is hard to beat baby chicks. We hatch them right—you can raise them right by using our high-grade Poultry Feeds and the remedies we offer. We have been selling baby chicks for many years and a large number of our customers order year after year, proving their satisfaction with the quality of our chicks. See page 63 for description and prices.

Hollybrook Developing

Food—Prepared for young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. Readily eatable by growing chicks of six to eight weeks old. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.65. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$3.70.

Hollybrook Chick Grains

—Fully nourishes and sustains young chicks until six or eight weeks old. A high-grade chick food containing only the best ingredients to keep chicks in a healthy, thriving condition. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.70. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.05; 50 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$3.65.

Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture

—Used by the most successful pigeon breeders. It contains Canada field peas, hemp, and other necessary grains for pigeon feeding.

WITHOUT CORN—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.05. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.40; 50 lbs. \$2.65; 100 lbs. \$5.20.

Pamunkey Pigeon Mixture

WITH CORN—A splendid mixture for economical feeding. Contains Canada field peas and other desirable grains and seeds. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$1.80. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 55c; 25 lbs. \$1.15; 50 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$4.25.

MISCELLANEOUS FEEDS

POULTRY GRIT—Small, medium or large. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 15c; 50 lbs. 50c; 100 lbs. 90c.

POULTRY CHARCOAL—For Mash Mixtures—Three grades, fine, medium and coarse. Not postpaid, 50 lbs. \$1.25.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL—Three sizes, coarse, medium, fine. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 20c; 50 lbs. 65c; 80-lb. bag \$1.15.

GROUND OATS—Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$1.95; 100 lbs. \$3.70.

DOG FOODS

HUNT CLUB DOG FOOD—Cubes or Meal. Chief ingredients beef and liver plus seventeen other ingredients. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.10. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$6.75.

PARD DOG FOOD—A Swift & Co. product. A dehydrated, scientific combination of meat by-products with other wholesome ingredients that provide a palatable and nutritious food for dogs and cats. By mail postpaid, 8-oz. pkg. 25c. Not postpaid, 8-oz. pkg. 11c; case of 48 pkgs. \$5.00.

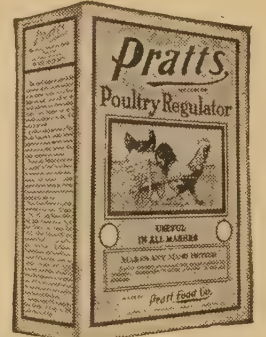
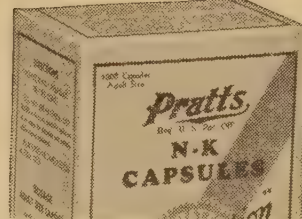
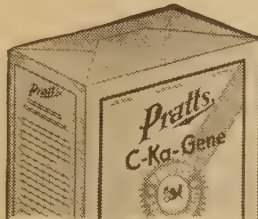
FAUST PIGEON HEALTH GRIT—Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 35c; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.35.

SUNFLOWER FOR FEEDING—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.55. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 50 lbs. \$7.75; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

LARGE YELLOW MILLET FOR FEEDING—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. 95c. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 65c; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

HEAVY OATS FOR SPROUTING—\$1.20 per bushel (32 lbs.).

Pratts, Animal Health Products



Pratt's Poultry Regulator —Famous old reliable product whose "Trace Elements" help make more eggs when feed is deficient. Also an excellent tonic for birds convalescing from disease. **By mail postpaid, 2 3/4 lbs. 65c; 6 lbs. \$1.25. Not postpaid, 2 3/4 lbs. 50c; 6 lbs. \$1.00; 12 1/2 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$10.65.**

Pratt's "Split Action" Worm Capsules —Pennies for worming bring back dollars. Wormy birds seldom lay well. Get rid of worms with Pratt's "Split-Action" Worm Capsules that do the work of two ordinary worm treatments at one low cost. They contain Phenothiazine and get cecum worms, too. **By mail postpaid, adult size, 50-tablet pkgs. 85c; 100 tablets \$1.50; 500 tablets \$5.50; 1,000 tablets \$10.00. Chick size, 50 tablets 55c; 100 tablets \$1.00; 500 tablets \$3.75; 1,000 tablets \$6.50.**

Pratt's C-K-Gene —Stops heavy losses from bloody coccidiosis. A highly effective flock treatment that works by the new immunity (permanent protection) method. **By mail postpaid, 50-chick size, 85c; 3 1/2 lbs. \$1.45; 8 3/4 lbs. \$3.10. Not prepaid, 50-chick size, 75c; 3 1/2 lbs. \$1.25; 8 3/4 lbs. \$2.75; 17 1/2 lbs. \$5.00.**

Pratt's Roost Paint —Kill poultry lice this easy way. Just apply to the tops of the roosts and the cross arms. Kills lice both by fumes and contact. Effective under all hen house condition. **By mail postpaid, 1/2 pt. can \$1.20; 1 pt. \$2.00; 1 qt. \$2.75. Not prepaid, 1/2 pt. \$1.00; 1 pt. \$1.75; 1 qt. \$2.50; 1 gal. \$7.50.**

Pratt's Chick Tablets —They protect the drinking water all day . . . not for just a few hours. **By mail postpaid, small size, about 22 tablets, 30c; large size, about 55 tablets, 60c.**

Pratt's Pik-No-Mor controls cannibalism. This distasteful salve is usually very helpful in controlling outbreaks of cannibalism, toe, feather and vent picking in chicks and adult fowls. **By mail postpaid, small size 70c; large size \$1.45. Not postpaid, small size 60c; large size \$1.35.**

Pratt's R-P Tablets for use in the drinking water of adult birds. **By mail postpaid, small size, about 75 tablets, 30c; large size, about 175 tablets, 60c.**

Pratt's In-Tes-Trol —New drinking water medication for chickens and turkeys of all ages. An astringent that helps soothe and relieve intestinal irritation due to simple diarrhoea not caused by infection. Also a valuable treatment for mycosis in chicks and young turkeys. **By mail postpaid, 1 pt. bottle, 80c; 1 qt. bottle, \$1.25. Not postpaid, 1 pt. bottle, 60c; 1 qt. bottle, \$1.00; 1 gal. bottle, \$3.00 each.**

Walko Tablets Especially valuable for diarrhoea and loose bowel trouble among incubator chicks. They tend to prevent digestive disturbances and should be given in all drinking water from the time the chicks are out of the shell. Also recommended for swellings of roup in the head and simple catarrh among older birds. **Price postpaid, small size 50c; large size \$1.00.**



HTH-15 —A chlorine sterilizer and disinfectant used for killing bacteria on milk utensils and dusting for colds and bronchitis in poultry. Safe and easy to use. **By mail postpaid, 1-lb. can 60c; 3-lb. can \$1.15. Not prepaid, 1-lb. can 50c; 3-lb. can \$1.00 each.**

Black Leaf Worm Powder —A splendid flock treatment for round worms. No setback in egg production. Just feed in the mash 1/4 lb. of "Black Leaf" Worm Powder to a gallon of mash to 100 birds. Full directions for feeding on each package. **Price postpaid, 1/4-lb. pkge. 80c; 1 1/2-lb. pkge. \$3.00; 3-lb. pkge. \$5.75 each. Not prepaid, 1/4-lb. pkge. 75c; 1 1/2-lb. pkge. \$2.90; 3-lb. pkge. \$5.60 each.**

Pratt's Poultry Inhalant —Relieves that tight stopped-up feeling that makes colds so distressing by effectively loosening accumulated mucus in nose and throat. Its "water soluble" medication mixes with the watery nasal tract secretion. Oil base sprays may "leak" right out. **By mail postpaid, 1 pt. 90c; 1 qt. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 1 pt. 70c; 1 qt. \$1.25; 1 gal. \$3.25.**

Pratt's Poultry Worm Powder —A new kind of worm powder. Controls both large round and cecum worms. Contains Phenothiazine . . . an intestinal astringent . . . and a tonic to aid the recovery of run-down wormy birds. **By mail postpaid, 4-oz. pkg. 60c; 8-oz. size \$1.00; 2 1/2-lb. size \$4.25.**

Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer for use in poultry nest or dust boxes. Also for delousing horses, cows, dogs and cats. **By mail postpaid, 14-oz. pkg. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c. Not postpaid, 14 ozs. 30c; 2 lbs. 60c.**

Pratt's Disinfectant —a standard coal tar disinfectant such as all authorities recommend. For use on all poultry and livestock farms. **By mail postpaid, 1 qt. 85c. Not postpaid, 1 qt. 60c; 1 gal. \$1.60.**

Pratt's Zene-a-Trol is the kind of Phenothiazine powder discovered miraculously effective for worming hogs, sheep, cows, turkeys and chickens by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. **By mail postpaid, 1/2-lb. carton \$1.10 each; 1-lb. carton \$1.60 each; 5-lb. carton \$7.15 each. Not prepaid, 1/2-lb. carton \$1.00 each; 1-lb. carton \$1.45 each; 5-lb. carton \$6.90 each.**

Pratt's Animal Regulator —For continuous use in the daily feed of all livestock. Supplies the indispensable Trace Elements and Vitamin D which feeds may lack. In larger doses it is also an excellent tonic. **By mail postpaid, 2 1/2-lb. pkg. 65c. Not prepaid, 2 1/2-lb. pkg. 50c; 5 1/2-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$3.50 each.**

Pratt's Cow Tonic —Give your milk check a tonic by adding this appetizer, tonic and mineral supplement to the feed of your dairy cows. **By mail postpaid, 1 1/2-lb. pkg. 75c; 3 1/2 lbs. \$1.40. Not prepaid, 1 1/2 lbs. 60c; 3 1/2 lbs. \$1.20.**

Pratt's Hog Powder —A tonic and mineral supplement formulated specially for swine. Supplies Vitamin D. **By mail postpaid, 3-lb. pkg. 70c each; 7-lb. pkg. \$1.25 each. Not postpaid, 3-lb. pkg. 50c each; 7-lb. pkg. \$1.00 each.**

Pratt's Medicator Powder —An antiseptic, astringent powder for galls, burns, wounds and surface injuries of livestock. **By mail postpaid, 35c per can. Not postpaid, 25c per can.**

"Black Leaf" Worm Pellets —Pellets soften in crop and mix with feed, but nicotine is not released until it reaches the intestine, where it kills the round worm. Full directions on each package. **Price postpaid, 100-pellet pkge. 85c; 500-pellet pkge. \$3.50; 1,000-pellet pkge. \$6.50 each.**

"Black Leaf 40" —A new control for poultry lice and mites. Painted on the top-side of the roosts will control body-lice. **1-oz. bottle (treats 12 to 15 running feet of roost) 35c; 5-oz. (treats 65 to 100 feet of roost) \$1.00; 1-lb. bottle (treats 195 to 240 feet) \$2.25; 2-lb. tin (treats 385 to 480 feet) \$3.25; 5-lb. tin (treats 1,000 to 1,200 feet) \$5.85; 10-lb. tin (treats 1,900 to 2,400 feet) \$10.60.**

Toxite —A new chemical compound developed especially to help prevent and control diseases and parasites of poultry. It is both economical and easy to use; all you have to do is spray this powerful germ-killing agent according to directions printed on every can. This new method of controlling diseases and parasites on the farm and in the poultry house is recommended by successful poultry raisers. **Price postpaid, 1-qt. can 65c. Not prepaid, 1-qt. can 50c; 1-gallon can \$1.50 each.**

POULTRY HELPS AND APPLIANCES

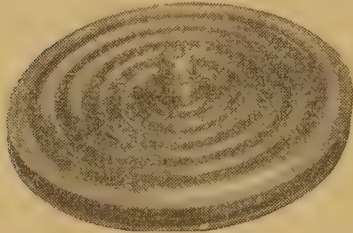
Spiral Celluloid Leg Bands Made in five colors: White, Red, Black, Yellow and Blue. Five sizes (order by number). No. 4, baby chick size; No. 5, for pigeons and small fowls; No. 8, for Leghorn hens; No. 9, for large Leghorn hens; No. 10, Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red size; No. 12, for turkeys and Asiatics. No less than one dozen sent of any size or color. **By mail postpaid, dozen 10c; 25 for 20c; 50 for 35c; 100 for 60c.**



Bandetts — Colored celluloid leg bands, spring clip pattern, with big visible numbers. They are easily applied single handed. Made in four colors: blue, red, yellow, and green. Two sizes—No. 9, for Leghorns; No. 11, for Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Reds. **Bandetts sold only in unbroken sets of 25 in one color. By mail postpaid, 25 for 60c; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75.**

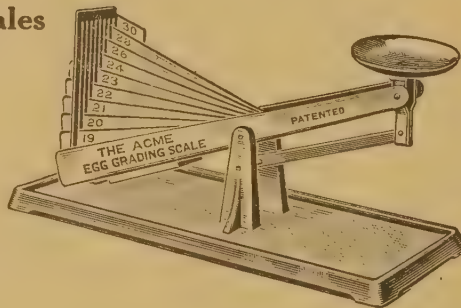


"Best of All" Wafer Thermostat —Made of special tempered brass, sensitive, accurate and dependable. The double unit style is specially recommended, as it has a solid post between making each unit independent of the other, so if one wafer should become injured the other would continue to function. **By mail postpaid, 3-inch wafer 35c each; 4-inch wafer 50c each. Not postpaid, 3-inch wafer 30c each; 4-inch wafer 45c each.**



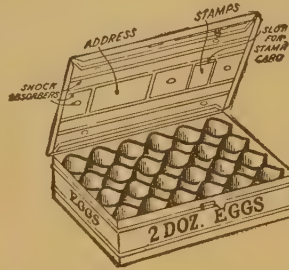
Acme Egg Grading Scales

—Made entirely of aluminum. Every part is accurately made and carefully tested and will meet the requirements of any state bureau of weights and measures. Simple in operation and will grade all eggs from 19 to 30 ounces per doz. **Price, postpaid, \$2.75 each. Not prepaid, \$2.50 each.**

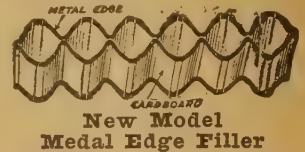


Perfect Poultry Punch — Simple in construction. Makes a good, clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web. **By mail postpaid, 75c each. Not postpaid, 65c each.**

Metal Egg Crates For Shipping Eggs by Parcel Post—Made for continued use, being very strongly constructed, but light in weight. The new patented filler made of cardboard, circular in shape (like an egg) and reinforced with metal edges to insure strength, yet light in weight, is a wonder for safety and durability. It is practically egg-break proof. This new filler is recognized as a permanent fixture and thereby eliminates the necessity of replacement from time to time, making it both a money and time saver. New fillers will not fit the old style boxes. These crates do not require outside wrapping for mailing. Descriptive circular mailed on request.



For Eggs Only Capacity	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each
2-dozen size	\$1.65	\$1.50
3-dozen size	1.90	1.75
4-dozen size	2.20	2.00
6-dozen size	2.70	2.50



2 x 6 Folding Egg Cartons This is the regulation Folding Egg Carton, used for delivering eggs direct to customers. It is not a parcel post box. 1 dozen size. **By mail postpaid, 30c per dozen. Not prepaid, 15c per dozen; \$1.30 per bundle of 125 boxes; \$2.50 per bundle of 250 boxes.**



Philadelphia Caponizing Set

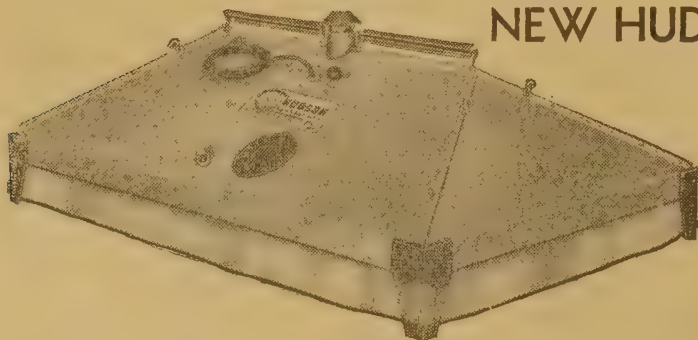
One of the chief advantages of caponizing is that it makes the fowl grow faster, the meat sweeter; therefore, capons sell at a much higher price on the market than ordinary fowls. The operation is very simple, and instructions are furnished with each set; it can be performed in less than ten minutes. **By mail postpaid, \$4.00 each.**

Lime Nest Eggs —They look like real hen's eggs. Made from pure sterilized sulphate of lime, a product well known among poultry raisers for its value in keeping nests in a clean healthful condition. **By mail, postpaid, 6 for 25c; 40c per dozen. Not postpaid, 6 for 20c; dozen 30c.**

Hudson Brooder Thermometer —White enamel. Back 6 inches long with 4-inch magnifying lens tube guaranteed for accuracy. **By mail postpaid, 60c each. Not postpaid, 50c each.**



Gape Worm Extractor —When gape worms lodge in the wind-pipe they must be extracted, if the chicken is to recover. **30c each, postpaid.**



NEW HUDSON "Lectric Hen" FOR CAREFREE BROODING

AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Your desired temperature is maintained by a positive thermostat control. Switch is bakelite sealed, protected from dust and moisture. Current cuts in or off when temperature lowers or rises 3 degrees. No radio interference. Heavy insulation is metal bound. Insulation is moisture-resisting and helps reflect heat rays downward into the brooding area.

EASY TO USE, CONVENIENT

Handy inspection door. Plenty of room inside for feeders and fountains up to 2-gallon size. Detachable heavy duck curtain is sanforized, won't shrink. Adjustable legs allow extra head room as chicks grow. Complete directions for setting up included. Plugs into 110-120 volt A. C. socket. Complete with cord and plug. Revolving reel, painted red, prevents chicks from roosting.

No. 4872—500 day-old chicks, 1,100 watts, 48x72 in., wt. 92 lbs.	\$35.00
No. 4848—300 day-old chicks, 700 watts, 48x48 in., wt. 72 lbs.	29.00

EVENLY DISTRIBUTED HEAT

Two powerfully enclosed heating elements provide plenty of heat throughout the length of the brooder. A red glow lamp prevents cannibalism and permits night feeding. These lamps operate separately from the heat unit. An outside pilot light tells when heat elements are on.

POULTRY FOUNTAINS AND FEEDERS

No. G25 Fountain —Exclusive proved design. Extra wide curl on galvanized pan edge. Screw cap electrically welded. Fits standard pint, quart, or two-quart Mason jars. **By mail postpaid, 20c each; \$1.35 per doz. Not postpaid, 10c each; \$1.10 per doz.**



No. A8 Fountain

—A Handy-Fill Single Wall Chick Fountain equipped with a snap-on cupped pan. This provides more drinking space. Cups are designed to prevent chicks getting in the water. The fountain is inverted for filling. Can be carried when full without spilling. Equipped with carrying handle. **By mail postpaid, \$1.20 each. Not postpaid, 95c each; \$11.00 per doz.**

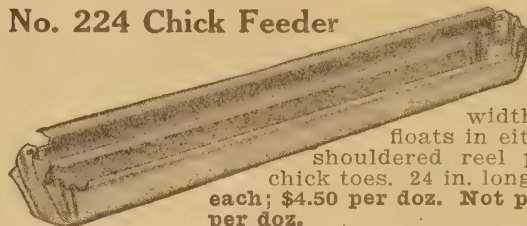


No. K5 Double Wall Fountain

—This is a big value 5-gallon fountain. Substantial yet inexpensive. Simple construction, all-brass self-closing valve holds water in tank when jacket is removed. Fitted with inside carrying handle. Saucer-shaped wade-proof pan. Roost-proof high-dome top. **By mail, postpaid, \$3.50 each. Not postpaid, \$3.10 each.**

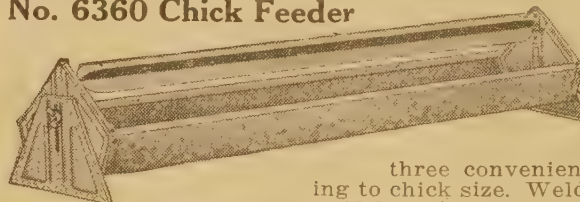


No. 224 Chick Feeder



—Die formed from heavy galvanized steel. Trough 1 3/4 in. deep; 2 5/8 in. bottom width; 4 1/4 in. top width; feed-saving lip. Reel floats in either of two positions on shouldered reel pins. Prevents injured chick toes. 24 in. long. **By mail postpaid, 55c each; \$4.50 per doz. Not postpaid, 35c each; \$4.00 per doz.**

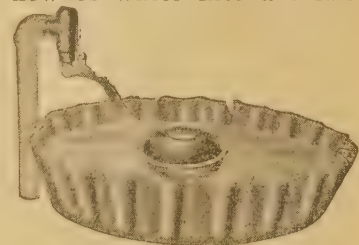
No. 6360 Chick Feeder



—Stands permit quick adjustment of feeder as chicks grow. 4-blade enameled reel floats on shouldered reel pins. Adjusts to three convenient positions according to chick size. Welded ends. 2 in. deep, 4 in. top width, 3 in. bottom width, 36 in. long. **By mail postpaid, 95c each. Not postpaid, 70c each; \$8.25 per doz.**

No. 168 Float Valve Fountain

—Automatically regulates flow of water into a drinking pan. Made of brass. Float and arm may be raised while pan is removed for cleaning. Valve threaded for both 1/8 and 1/4-in. pipe and can be attached to any water pipe, bowl or tank. Will operate on pressure up to 50 pounds. Capacity about 2 1/2 quarts a minute. May be used with any type crock, pan or trough. **By mail postpaid, \$1.25 each. Not postpaid, \$1.10 each.**



Single Wall Fountains

—The handle is reversible and top part of fountain forms a pail which may be cleaned, filled and carried at will. Made of heavy galvanized steel, easy to clean. Drinking pan is one piece, has smooth rolled edge especially designed for small chicks. Made in two sizes:

No. C3—Three-Gallon Size: By mail postpaid, \$1.70 each. Not postpaid, \$1.45 each.

No. C5—Five-Gallon Size: By mail postpaid, \$2.35 each. Not postpaid, \$2.00.



Poultry raisers should remember that every spring means a new war on parasites, which can easily destroy your profits if allowed to gain a foothold. Worm eggs and coccidia hibernate in the soil and are vicious snipers. They kill lots of chicks. To combat them use Split Action Worm Capsules, C-K Gene, Toxite and Black Leaf Worm Pellets and Worm Powder. See page 61.



Buy Wood's Baby Chicks for Eggs and Meat

WOOD'S BLOOD-TESTED BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks —Splendidly bred to improve egg laying ability. Big and husky, profitable for meat. Out of stocks from "Holderman," "Parks," and "Bishops" and other popular strains.

White Plymouth Rocks —Equal layers to Barred Rocks. Heavy, meaty frame, very easy to dress, and much more attractive.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds —Marked for healthy vigor and stamina to resist cold. Fine egg producers during the winter, and have delicious flavored meat.

S. C. White Leghorns —The "English Type." Rich in blood from the Creighton and Hanson strain. The favorite egg producing breed. Large white eggs always in demand.

White Wyandottes —Noted for vigor and wonderful egg laying ability. Splendid broilers. Popular with housewives, easy to prepare for the table.

New Hampshire Reds —Feather very quickly and grow fast, often far ahead of other broiler sorts. An excellent table fowl. Try it this year.

New England Cross —Known for quick growth and vitality. A healthy cross between a New Hampshire female and Barred Rock male.

Heavy Assorted —Not a mixed breed, but pure-bred chicks of unsold breeds.

NOTE—At the time this catalog goes to press conditions are so unsettled in the egg and poultry market that it is hard to foretell spring prices on chicks. Changes, if any, will be noted on errata sheet in front of catalog.

NOTE—100% live delivery, January-February-March shipment. CASH WITH ORDER. Hatch days, Tuesday and Friday.

Pure-Bred Chicks from Selected Breeding Flocks, Blood-Tested

PLACE YOUR ORDER EARLY to be sure of getting chicks when wanted. Pure-bred chicks grow into pullets that will lay at least 3 or 4 dozen more eggs with less culling, and 10% to 20% lower laying house mortality.

	Postpaid Prices:	25	50	100		Postpaid Prices:	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$15.00	White Leghorns	.....	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$15.00
White Rocks	4.25	8.00	15.00	New Hampshires	.....	4.50	8.50	16.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	New England Cross	.....	4.50	8.50	16.00
White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	Heavy Assorted	.....	4.15	7.75	14.50

INSECTICIDES, SPRAYERS AND TOOLS

No article on this page can be mailed except those quoted "postpaid"

DDT —This important insecticide has at last been released, but unfortunately the formulas for its various uses have not been determined. We hope by the time this catalog reaches you this may be accomplished. In the meantime we have a 5 per cent solution that has given satisfactory results for household use and in barns and stables. It kills flies, mosquitoes, bedbugs, roaches, fleas and some types of ants.

CRAFTICIDE DDT 5%—By mail postpaid, quart \$1.10. Not postpaid, quart 79c.

Arsenate of Lead —For All Leaf-eating Insects. Sticks to the leaf. Use 1 to 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water (one level tablespoonful to gallon) for general spraying. By mail postpaid, 40c per lb.; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.00. Not postpaid, 30c per lb.; 4-lb. pkg. 75c.

Calcium Arsenate (Arsenate of Lime). For leaf-eating insects. May be applied dry, mixing 1 part calcium arsenate to 7 parts hydrated (air-slaked) lime or land plaster; or in water 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water. By mail postpaid, ½ lb. 20c; 35c per lb.; 4-lb. pkg. 75c each. Not postpaid, ½ lb. 15c; 25c per lb.; 4-lb. pkg. 50c.

.75 Rotenone —Kills insects on vegetation, but leaves no poisonous residue. Controls bean beetle, cabbage worm, asparagus, cucumber and flea beetles, potato bug, tomato worm, rose slug, leaf hopper, thrips, red spider, plant lice and other garden pests. Apply 15 to 20 pounds per acre. May be applied either as a dust or spray. By mail postpaid, 6-lb. pkg. \$1.50. Not postpaid, 6-lb. pkg. \$1.20; 50-lb. \$7.25.

Rotenone Garden Spray NNOR —Kills most of the common garden pests of both the sucking and leaf eating types—potato bugs, Mexican bean beetle, cabbage worms, cucumber and asparagus beetles, red spider, currant worm, aphid, thrip and flea beetle. By mail postpaid, 1-oz. bottle (makes up to 6 gallons) 45c; 6-oz. bottle \$1.20; 16-oz. bottle \$2.40. Not postpaid, 1 oz. 35c; 6 oz. \$1.00; 16 oz. \$2.15; gallon \$13.50.

D-X Rotenone —A liquid rotenone for same uses as Rotenone (see above). 1 oz. to 3 gallons water makes 1 to 400 for general spraying. By mail postpaid, 1½-oz. bottle 45c; ½ pt. \$1.35; qt. \$3.65. Not postpaid, 1½ oz. 35c; ½ pt. \$1.25; qt. \$3.50; gal. \$9.50.



D-X Rotenone-Pyrethrum Spray With 5 per cent DDT—

A pyrethrum and rotenone contact spray for aphid, Japanese beetles, Mexican bean beetles, tent caterpillars, canker worms, thrips, sod web worms, chewing and sucking insects; kills and repels cabbage worms, leaf hopper and many similar insects. D-X will not stain or injure the tenderest foliage. Combines with lime sulphur, bordeaux, arsenate of lead and standard insecticides. Dilutes 1 to 800 for aphid—stronger for more resistant insects. Postpaid, 1½-oz. bottle 40c; ½-pint can \$1.40;

1-quart can \$4.25; 1-gallon can \$11.75.

Cryolite —Safer to use than arsenate of lead. 3 lbs. in 50 gallons water (3 teaspoons to 1 gallon) or equal quantities of cryolite and talc, flour or other carrier, will kill leaf eating insects on vegetables, but is not fatal to humans and animals. It does not burn the leaf except on young peaches and corn. Do not mix with bordeaux mixture and lime. By mail postpaid, 1b. 45c; 4-lb. bag \$1.05. Not postpaid, 1b. 35c; 4-lb. bag 80c.

Tomato Dust —Controls early and late blight, worms and fruit worms, flea beetles and chewing insects. By mail, 1b. 70c; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.00. Not postpaid, 1b. 55c; 4-lb. pkg. 80c.

Red River Potato Mix —A complete spray in one operation at one cost. Kills potato bugs quicker, drives off flea beetles and leafhoppers, prevents blight, stimulates foliage, making more and better potatoes. May be used as a dust or spray. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. pkg 45c; 4-lb. bag \$1.20. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 4 lbs. 95c.

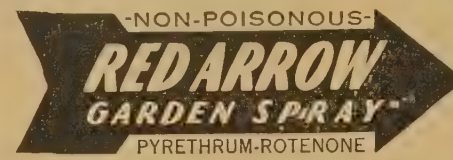
Paris Green —For Leaf-eating Insects. Mix one pound to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster and water. By mail postpaid, ¼ lb. 20c; 1-lb. 55c; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.25. Not postpaid, ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.00.

London Purple —For Leaf-eating Insects. Stronger than Paris Green, so the dilution of plaster or water should be greater. By mail postpaid, ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 50c.

Spray Spreader —It spreads the spray; makes it stick to the leaf. Use 2 lbs. to 100 gallons of spray. By mail postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 65c. Not postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 50c.

Nicotine Pyrox —A complete garden spray in a single form, combining an insecticide, fungicide and aphicide, the latter to combat plant lice. No other spray is needed when Nicotine Pyrox is used. By mail postpaid, 17-oz. pkg. 75c; 5-lb. jar \$2.35. Not postpaid, 17-oz. pkg. 60c; 5-lb. jar \$2.00.

D-X Nicotine Spray —Effective against aphid and leaf hoppers; protects against rabbits and squirrels; prevents dog nuisance on shrubbery. By mail postpaid, 1½-oz. bottle 50c; ½ pt. \$1.50; qt. \$4.10. Not postpaid, 1½ oz. 40c; ½ pt. \$1.40; qt. \$3.95; gal. \$10.75.



For Chewing and Sucking Insects—A pyrethrum spray that is highly recommended for killing insects on vegetables and flower plants and fruit trees. An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray (a teaspoonful to a gallon of water); ½ pint makes 50 gallons. By mail postpaid, oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; pint \$2.85.

Bordeaux Mixture For blights, scab, mildew, etc.—Prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot and other fungus diseases of plants and fruits and improves the quality and increases the yield. Apply on all vine crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, potatoes and fruit trees, etc. Three sprayings on peanuts at the Holland, Va., experiment station increased the yield 50%. 8 pounds to 50 gallons water makes a 4-4-50 mixture (3 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon). By mail postpaid, 1b. 45c; 4-lb. pkg. 95c. Not postpaid, 1b. 35c; 4-lb. pkg. 75c.

Lime-Sulphur For San Jose Scale.—The most generally used and very effective remedy for San Jose Scale. **DRY LIME-SULPHUR.**—Exactly like lime-sulphur solution except that the water has been taken out. For fall and spring spraying, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Summer spraying, 2½ to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons water. By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 12½ lbs. \$2.10. Not postpaid, 1b. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 12½ lbs. \$1.70; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$12.50.

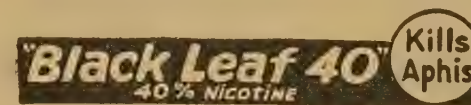
LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION.—Our solution retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing. For fall and spring spraying, use 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water. For summer spraying, 1½ gallons to 50 gallons water. 50-gal. barrel \$10.00. 50-gal. barrels \$3.00 extra, but returnable. Cannot be mailed. No containers are available for smaller quantities.

Scalecide For San Jose Scale.—A high-grade miscible oil spray, that is, one that mixes perfectly with cold water; it is especially recommended for spraying trees, shrubs, etc., while in the dormant state. Kills aphid and red mites and destroys the eggs and larvae wintering in inaccessible places on the bark of trees. It spreads rapidly into cracks and crevices and covers rough bark thoroughly. Mix one part scalecide with fifteen parts water. Quart 75c; gallon \$1.75; 5 gallons \$6.35; 15 gallons \$14.95; 55-gallon drum \$35.89. Drums returnable at \$2.50.

Sulfocide —A highly concentrated liquid sulphur fungicide for summer spraying; use it instead of lime-sulphur for summer spraying. A quart makes 50 gallons. By mail postpaid, pt. 70c; qt. \$1.15; gal. \$2.85. Not postpaid, pt. 60c; qt. \$1.00; gal. \$2.50.

Fish Oil Soap (Sometimes called Whale Oil Soap)—Destroys mealy bug and almost all lice on plants. Effective against scale and soft-bodied sucking insects. By mail postpaid, 1b. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

Bait-M —For cutworms, slugs, snails, earwigs, etc. The pests eat it and are quickly destroyed. By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 2½ lbs. 65c. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2½ lbs. 50c.



—For Sucking Insects and Poultry Lice. Kills plant lice on roses, shrubbery, fruits and vegetables. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate. Dilute 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls to a gallon of water as directed. By mail postpaid, 1-oz. bottle 40c; 5-oz. pkg. \$1.45; 1b. \$2.60; 2 lbs. \$3.75; 5 lbs. \$7.00; 10 lbs. \$12.00. Not postpaid, 1 oz. 36c; 5 oz. \$1.05; 1b. \$2.45; 2 lbs. \$3.60; 5 lbs. \$6.70; 10 lbs. \$11.65.

BLACK LEAF 40 FOR POULTRY LICE—SEE PAGE 62

Volck —For scale insects, mealy bugs, white flies, red spiders, rust, mites and similar insects. May be used on tender plants in leaf with perfect safety; a suitable spray for all plants, flowers, vegetables, berries and shrubs. By mail postpaid, 4-oz. 35c; 16-oz. 65c. Not postpaid, 4 oz. 25c; 16 oz. 50c; gallon \$2.25; 5 gallons \$8.50.

Triogen Destroys leaf-eating insects like rose slugs, caterpillars, webworm, red spider, plant lice, aster beetles, etc.; controls mildew, black spot, canker and rust on roses and other plants; yellows, and fungus diseases on many flowering plants.

	By mail postpaid	Not postpaid
Economy kit; makes 8 quarts.....	\$1.00	\$.90
A—Small kit; makes 16 quarts.....	1.65	1.50
B—Medium kit; makes 64 quarts.....	4.25	4.00
C—Large kit; makes 32 gallons.....	6.40	6.00
D—Estate size; makes 128 gallons.....	.....	20.00

Triogen Dust —The same as Triogen but in dust form. **By mail postpaid, lb. 80c; 5 lbs. \$3.30.**
Not postpaid, lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.

Scientific Rose Spray —A three-way spray to combat insects, fungus and other diseases on all flowering plants. The numbers indicate how many gallons each package will make. **By mail postpaid, No. 3 \$1.15; No. 6 \$1.75; No. 24 \$4.35; No. 48 \$6.75.**
Not postpaid, No. 3 95c; No. 6 \$1.50; No. 24 \$4.00; No. 48 \$6.00.

Ammate Weed Killer —Kills poison ivy. Exterminates weeds in walks, driveways, tennis courts, etc. Deadly to vegetation but harmless to humans, animals and birds. Entirely free from fire and explosion hazards, and exerts only temporary soil sterilization. 1 lb. to a gallon of water kills poison ivy; 1 to 3 lbs. to a gallon kills deep rooted perennials and is enough for 100 square feet of heavy growth. **By mail postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 90c; 6-lb. pkg. \$2.05. Not postpaid, 2 lbs. 75c; 6 lbs. \$1.80.**

Weedone —Kills weeds underground as well as above ground; right down to the root tips. Kills poison oak, poison ivy, wild morning glory, Japanese honeysuckle, sassafras, black locust, choke cherry and many other weeds. **By mail postpaid, 6-oz. bottle \$1.15; qt. \$4.25. Not postpaid, 6-oz. bottle \$1.00; qt. \$4.00; gal. \$12.00; 5-gal. drum \$55.00.**

Mologen Eliminates moles from lawns; not poisonous to humans and pets. **By mail postpaid, ½ lb. 60c; 1½-lb. pkg. \$1.40; 5 lbs. \$4.25. Not postpaid, ½ lb. 50c; 1½-lb. pkg. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$4.00.**

Para-di-Chloro-Benzene Sometimes called Para; for peach tree borer and tobacco blue mold—Tests show approximately 95% control. Apply in the spring when the ground is dry, also in September or October. Spring applications kill 70 to 75% of the borers. One pound treats ten trees. **By mail postpaid, lb. 50c; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.75. Not postpaid, lb. 40c; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.50; 25-lb. drum \$6.00; 50-lb. drum \$11.00; 100-lb. drum \$20.00.**

Blue Stone Copper Sulphate or Blue Vitriol (Pulverized Snow). For early spraying, for making bordeaux mixture and copper solution and for blue mold in tobacco plant beds. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.65. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 50 lbs. \$5.25; 100 lbs. \$10.00.**

Dusting Sulphur —Apply it for red spider, brown rot, scab, mildew, leaf-spot, rust and other fungus diseases. Use it on potatoes when cut for planting to prevent scab and bleeding. Dusting peanuts with sulphur increased the yield 35% at the Holland, Va., experiment station. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.10. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.80; 100-lb. bag \$5.25.**

Wettable Sulphur —Wets quickly, stays long in suspension and may be used in combination with lead arsenate, Black Leaf 40, rotenone, pyrethrum and oil sprays. **By mail postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 45c. Not postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 35c.**

Zinc Sulphate —For control of peach bacterial spot and possibly brown-rot and scab. The recommended formula is 4 pounds each of zinc sulphate and fresh hydrated or slaked lime to 50 gallons water. The addition of 1 pound zinc sulphate to 100 gallons lead arsenate spray corrects the spray injury. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.65. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$2.00.**

Tobacco Dust —By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$1.85; 50 lbs. \$3.10.
Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

Grafting Wax **By mail postpaid, ½ lb. 35c; lb. 60c.**
Not postpaid, ½ lb. 30c; lb. 50c.

Carbon Bisulphide —Kills weevils, bugs and insects generally in beans, peas and grains while in storage. When placed on top of either bulk or sacked grain the fumes permeate the entire bulk. **Not postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 40c; 2½-lb. pkg. 90c; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.60. Cannot be mailed.**

Plantabs —Contains Vitamin B₁ and analyzes 11% nitrogen, 15% phosphoric acid and 20% potash, just the proper plant food to encourage a vigorous healthy growth. A complete plant food in odorless, ready-to-use tablet form. **36 tablets 25c; 90 tablets 50c; 240 tablets \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$2.75, postpaid.**



Repels dogs, cats, moles, mice and rabbits. Protects shrubs, garden plants, porch furniture and trees. A single application lasts several weeks. **By mail postpaid, 70c. Not postpaid, 60c.**

Vitamin B₁ —Claimed to revitalize weak, sickly plants, produce more vigorous root growth and more and larger blooms. **Trial size (25 tablets) 20c; large size (80 tablets) 35c, postpaid.**

Stanley's CROW REPELLENT

woodchucks, squirrels, etc. Does not clog the planter; protects the corn from rotting. Not poisonous and will not injure the seed. **By mail postpaid, ½ pint (enough for 1 bushel corn) 70c; pint \$1.15; quart \$2.00. Not postpaid, ½ pint 60c; pint \$1.00; quart \$1.75.**

—It protects your corn plantings by keeping off crows, larks, blackbirds and other corn-pulling birds, as well as moles,

Protect Your Corn Plantings with STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
tion of seed and bulbs; reduces damping-off and wards off fungus attack. ¼ oz. pkg. (treats 400 cuttings) 25c; 2-oz. jar \$1.00; 1b. \$5.00, postpaid.

—Makes cuttings easy to root. Dip cuttings in Rootone before planting to give faster and better rooting. Stimulates root growth on cuttings; quickens germination.

TRANSPLANTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
ed; also beneficial to established plants and shrubs; multiplies roots and makes stronger plants. Sickly plants take on new life when watered with Transplantone every ten days. 1 oz. makes 1,000 gallons. ½-oz. can 25c; 3-oz. can \$1.00; 1b. \$4.00.

—A water soluble powder containing Vitamin B₁ to repair root growth when seedlings, flowering plants, shrubs or trees are moved or transplanted.

FRUITONE

Fruitone with each 100 gallons of water, one level teaspoonful to a gallon of water. **By mail postpaid, trial pkg. 25c; 2-oz. can \$1.05. Not postpaid, 2-oz. can \$1.00.**

—Prevents dropping of apples, pears, peaches and cherries. Recommended to increase the crops of beans, peas, tomatoes and other crops. Mix ½ lb.

Hormodin —Its use assures quicker and better rooting of flowers, shrubs, roses and nursery plants.

No. 1 POWDER—For roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, poinsettias and many house, garden and greenhouse plants. ¼-oz. pkg. 25c; 1¼-oz. tin 50c.

No. 2 POWDER—For less sensitive, semi-woody types and many shrubs. 1¾-oz. tin 75c.

No. 3 POWDER—For more difficult-to-root species like most evergreens and dormant leafless cuttings. 1-oz. tin \$1.00.

COMBINATION PACKAGE—All above powders in one carton; enough for hundreds of cuttings. 75c.

CYANOOGAS

CYANOOGAS A DUST—Kills field mice, moles, rats, mice, cray fish, ground hogs, bed bugs, clothes moths, ants, wasps, yellow jackets, grape leaf hopper, grasshoppers, locusts, etc. **By mail postpaid, 1-lb. can 90c; 5-lb. can \$3.35. Not postpaid, 1-lb. can 75c; 5-lb. can \$3.00.**

Easy to use, quick in action and thorough in effectiveness. A calcium cyanide which liberates hydrocyanic acid gas when exposed to the moisture in the air.

CYANOOGAS G FUMIGANT. For greenhouse, flour mill and grain fumigation. Kills whitefly, aphid, moths, weevil, rats and mice. **By mail postpaid, 5-lb. can \$3.35. Not postpaid, 5-lb. can \$3.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$10.00; 100-lb. pkg. \$25.00.**

CYANOOGAS DUSTERS—Foot duster, \$7.00.

Rat and Mouse Bait —Not poisonous, but deadly to rats and mice; they go into the open air to die. **By mail postpaid, 20c per pkg. of 10 baits. Not postpaid, 15c per pkg.**

Mouse Seed —Kills mice. Clean, ready to use; no bait, no muss; a saucer and Mouse Seed is all you need. **By mail postpaid, 30c. Not postpaid, 25c.**

Cyanogas Ant Killer —For ants in the garden and lawn. Kills millions. **By mail postpaid, 40c. Not postpaid, 30c.**

Antrol

of 4 filled feeders 40c. **Antrol Syrup**—2-oz. bottle 10c; 4-oz. bottle 20c.

—Kills All Sweet-Eating Ants. Antrol kills the ant colony in the nest. It contains a mildly poisonous syrup, attractive to the worker ants, which transmit it to the queen. Soon the whole colony is destroyed. **By mail postpaid, set of 4 filled feeders 50c. Antrol Syrup**—2-oz. bottle 20c; 4-oz. bottle 30c. **Not postpaid, set of 4 filled feeders 40c. Antrol Syrup**—2-oz. bottle 10c; 4-oz. bottle 20c.

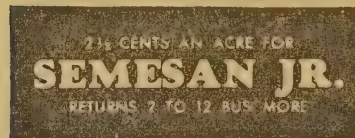
Ant Trap —Kills both sweet and grease eating ants. Safe and effective. Controls ants in the home, out-of-doors and in greenhouses. **By mail postpaid, 15c. Not postpaid, 10c.**



For Peanuts, Corn and Vegetable Seeds. Seeds treated with Arasan are protected against rotting and produce healthier and more vigorous plants, and protects seeds from birds and rodents. Treatment of peanuts increased the stand more than a third; vegetable seeds germinate more promptly and make stronger plants. It also allows earlier planting. 2 ounces treat 100 lbs. shelled peanuts, beans, corn and peas; 4 ounces to 100 lbs. vegetable seeds. **By mail postpaid, oz. 20c; 2-oz. pkg. 90c; 4-lb. pkg. \$5.45. Not postpaid, 8-oz. pkg. 80c; 4-lb. pkg. \$5.16; 25-lb. pkg. \$30.00.**



2% Ceresan For Cotton. Treated cotton seeds produce better stands of vigorous plants and usually increases the yield; allows earlier planting; reduces damping off; prevents seed from rotting in cold, wet soil, and controls many cotton diseases. Three ounces treat a bushel of seed. **By mail postpaid, lb. 85c; 4 3/4-lb. pkg. \$3.40. Not postpaid, lb. 75c; 4 3/4-lb. pkg. \$3.14; 25-lb. pkg. \$14.50.**



For Corn—Protects seed corn from rotting, allows earlier planting, hastens and increases germination and produces sturdier plants; controls seedling blight, reduces root and stalk rots, makes the stalk stand up better, improves the ear and increases the yield. 1 1/2 ounces treat a bushel of shelled corn. **By mail postpaid, 1 1/2-oz. pkg. 25c; 12-oz. pkg. 70c; 6 1/4 lbs. \$4.00. Not postpaid, 1 1/2-oz. pkg. 15c; 12-oz. pkg. 56c; 6 1/4-lb. pkg. \$3.75; 25-lb. pkg. \$12.50.**



For Potatoes—Protects potatoes against both seed-borne and soil-borne diseases; produces a better stand of healthier plants; increases the yield of potatoes that mature earlier, are of better quality and cleaner potatoes that will keep longer. Use it for both sweet and white or Irish potatoes. One pound makes ten quarts of dip that is effective to the last drop, 1 lb. treats 60 to 80 bushels. **By mail postpaid, 2-oz. pkg. 35c; lb. \$1.80; 4 lbs. \$6.00. Not postpaid, 2-oz. pkg. 30c; lb. \$1.65; 4-lb. pkg. \$5.70; 25-lb. pkg. \$33.25.**



For Oats, Barley and Wheat—Effective in controlling covered smut and stripe of barley, oat smuts, and bunt or stinking smut of wheat. It improves the stand and yield of grains 1 to 5 bushels to the acre. A pound treats 32 bushels at a cost of 1 1/8 to 2 1/8 cents a bushel. **By mail postpaid, 4-oz. pkg. 35c; lb. 95c; 4-lb. pkg. \$2.90. Not postpaid, 4-oz. pkg. 30c; lb. 80c; 4-lb. pkg. \$2.70; 25-lb. pkg. \$15.00.**



Quickens and increases the germination in seeds; produces stronger and more vigorous plants, arrests or destroys most of the fungus and bacterial diseases carried on the surface of seeds, wildfire in tobacco; 2 to 3 ounces will treat a bushel of grain; 1 ounce treats 15 pounds of tobacco and vegetable seeds. **By mail postpaid, 1/2-oz. pkg. 15c; 2-oz. pkg. 50c; 12-oz. pkg. \$2.00; 4 lbs. \$9.50; 25 lbs. \$53.25. Not postpaid, 1/2-oz. pkg. 10c; 2 oz. 40c; 12-oz. pkg. \$1.88; 4-lb. pkg. \$9.10; 25-lb. pkg. \$52.50.**



CORN PLANTER —Light, Strong, Accurate—Will do a lot of planting with little effort. Adjustable to drop the desired number of kernels by a turn of a large screw head. The pressed steel jaws are hinged together and securely riveted to hardwood sides. Steel hopper and hinged cover. Accurate in planting and will not crack the seeds. Light to handle but of substantial construction to insure long and satisfactory service. Also plants beans and peas. **By mail postpaid, \$2.50. Not postpaid, \$2.25.**

No. 304. POTATO PLANTER —A useful and serviceable tool for the small garden; light and easily operated; adjustable for depth of planting; the wire mesh conveying tube allows the operator to see that each piece is properly planted; no springs to break; rust proof steel jaws. **By mail postpaid, \$2.50. Not postpaid, \$2.25.**



METAL GOODS ARE SCARCE

Many of the tools described below cannot be had and we have noted "None presently available." We hope by 1946 midsummer some may be had.

Pruning Shears

—A first class quality shear with high-grade drop forged steel blade fully hardened and tempered. Cutting parts perfectly ground and fitted. 9 inches long; double brass spring. **By mail postpaid, \$1.60.**



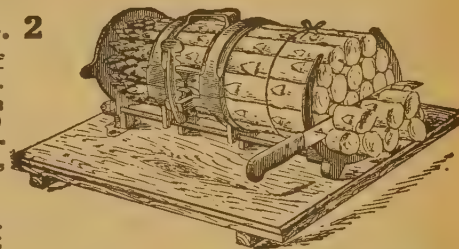
Hedge Shears

—Made of the finest grade tool steel; 9-inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. One blade has a saw edge; handles of hardwood. **None presently available.**



Asparagus Buncher No. 2

—Adjustable to size of bunch and length of stalk. Makes bunches 4 to 5 1/2 inches in diameter, 7 to 10 inches long. **By mail postpaid, \$4.25. Not postpaid, \$4.00.**



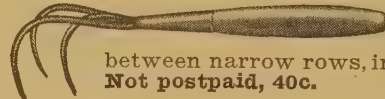
Asparagus Knife

15 ins. long; the blade 1 1/4 inches wide. **By mail postpaid, 35c; \$3.25 per dozen. Not postpaid, 30c each; dozen \$3.00.**



Garden Weeder

—For use in small beds, between narrow rows, in hotbeds, etc. **By mail postpaid, 50c. Not postpaid, 40c.**



Hand Weeder

—A real labor saver; fits the hand nicely; made of one piece of hard, stiff steel; ground edges. **By mail postpaid, 25c.**



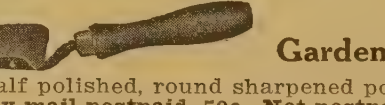
Mole Trap

—Self-setting. The spears are made of spring steel and will pierce the mole easily; thoroughly tinned to prevent rusting. **None presently available.**



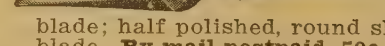
Spading Fork

—A useful tool, handy for planting flowers, house plants, etc. 3 forged prongs. **By mail postpaid, 45c. Not postpaid, 35c.**



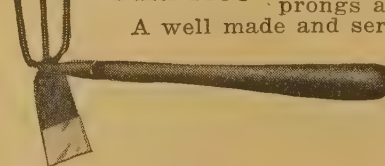
Garden Trowel

—High carbon steel blade; half polished, round sharpened point. Shank forged on to blade. **By mail postpaid, 50c. Not postpaid, 40c.**



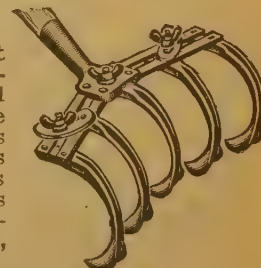
Culti-Hoe

—A combination hoe and cultivator. Has 3 prongs and a squared and sharpened blade. A well made and serviceable tool that will do a variety of work and will add pleasure to gardening. **By mail postpaid, 60c. Not postpaid, 50c.**



Adjustable Cultivator

—An efficient and easy-to-operate tool for all garden work. Easily and quickly adjustable for width and middle tooth removable for cultivating both sides of the row. It pulverizes clods, breaks caked ground, weeds, rakes and cultivates at varying width of rows, and eliminates much of the back breaking work of cultivating and weeding. **By mail postpaid, \$2.00. Not postpaid, \$1.75.**



Wiss Grass Shears—A shear with equal cutting pressure at every point of the blade. Will get into the space between flag stones and into small corners. The offset handle prevents skinning the knuckles; does not tire the operator. For the present there are none available.



Hotkaps Miniature Greenhouses. Protect plants from frost, wind and rain; mature the crops earlier, keep off insects and keep the soil moist. They are individual miniature greenhouses; 11 inches across at base.

	By mail postpaid	Not postpaid
Roll of 1,000 Kaps.....	\$11.75	\$11.00
Roll of 250 Kaps.....	3.80	3.50
Roll of 100 Kaps.....	2.10	1.95
Roll of 25 Kaps.....	.65	.50



5,000 or more Kaps at \$10.75 per 1,000. 10,000 or more at 10.50 per 1,000; 25,000 or more at \$10.25 per 1,000. 100 and 250 Kap rolls contain a cardboard setter and steel tamper. Extra setters: Metal \$1.55 each postpaid. Not postpaid, \$1.35. Fiberboard, 40c each, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c.

Waterproof Paper Pots—Made of thick, tough, waterproof paper; light, unbreakable, easy to handle and set up ready for use. May be used over and over.

Width	By Mail Postpaid			Not Postpaid		
	Per 25	50	100	Per 25	50	100
2 1/4 inch..	.30c	55c	80c	25c	40c	60c
2 1/2 inch..	.40c	60c	90c	30c	45c	65c
3 inch....	.45c	65c	\$1.00	35c	50c	80c
4 inch....	.65c	\$1.00	1.35	50c	80c	\$1.15

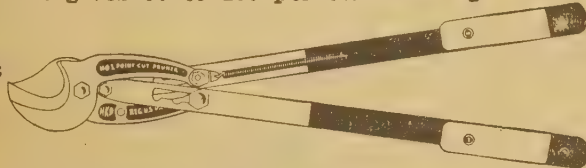
Pot, Plant, and Tree Labels			
	Per 100	500	1000
4 inch....	.35	\$1.30	\$2.40
6 inch....	.40	1.65	3.00
8 inch....	.90	3.75	7.00
10 inch.....	\$1.00	\$4.35	\$8.00
12 inch.....	1.50	6.50	12.00
3 1/2 in. wired tree labels.....	.40	1.65	3.00

Hanton The invisible glove—Garden gloves are not available, but instead you have Hanton that will serve your purpose as well, probably better. It is a skin protector that keeps dirt and stain from contact with the skin, protects from dirt, stains, paint, grease and poison ivy. Hanton washes off and the dirt goes with it. By mail postpaid, 2-oz. bottle 60c; 8-oz. bottle \$1.10. Not postpaid, 2 ozs. 50c; 8 ozs. \$1.00.



Masters Plant Setter—It transplants tobacco, cabbage, collards, sweet potato, pepper, tomato and similar plants perfectly and with little effort. It sets, waters and covers at a single operation; no stooping. With it one man can do the work of three or more using the hand setting method. Eliminates hard, tedious labor; insures a good stand and more vigorous growth. By mail postpaid, \$5.60. Not postpaid, \$5.25.

Point Cut Pruner—Cuts close and clean without the slightest injury to the bark, cuts that heal quickly. Both blades have sharp cutting edges. Has slide shift power slot for tough, heavy branches that gives 50 to 100 per cent increase in cutting power. By mail, postpaid, \$5.25. Not postpaid, \$5.00.



Sure-Grip Weed Puller—The only weed puller that will pull a little weed and not make a big hole. In any well-kept lawn there are but few big weeds, but there may be thousands of little weeds that will grow big and smother the grass if not removed while they are little. The problem is to get the weeds before they grow big and go to seed. The Sure Grip Weed Puller has solved the problem. None presently available.

Moss—For shipping vegetable plants and for florists. Large bale \$3.50.

Raffia—For tying up bunches of vegetables, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$4.00. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Peat Moss—For mulching hotbeds, roses, perennial flowers, evergreens and lawns. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.25. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 90c; 50 lbs. \$2.25.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER

The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will pay for itself in a few days in the time it will save, besides sowing grass and clover seeds and grain of all kinds faster and more evenly and uniformly than is possible by hand. It will sow as fast as you can walk, and the quantity can be regulated to any amount to the acre.

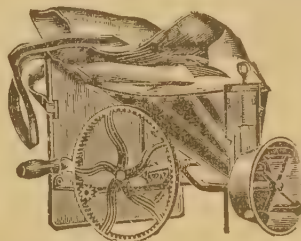
By mail postpaid, \$3.10. Not postpaid, \$2.75.



CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER

This seeder will sow any of the seeds that are usually sown broadcast, such as clovers, grasses, millet, buckwheat, vetch, turnips and all grains, and will do it more evenly and uniformly than you can possibly seed them by hand. It sows 4 to 6 acres an hour, or about as fast as you walk. The quantity per acre can be regulated for thick or thin seeding as you prefer. Holds 22 qts.

None available.

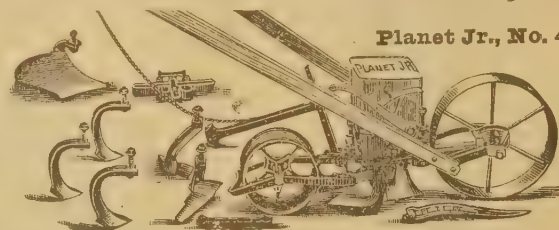


PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

Planet Jr. Tools—The makers of Planet Jr. have been allotted a limited quantity of materials to make some tools. Be sure to order early before our supply is sold, but do not be disappointed if we cannot supply the tool you wish, for the number of tools available is severely limited.

Do you work your garden with an old-fashioned hoe or with modern tools like a Planet Jr.? If you could see one at work no argument would be necessary to convince you that you just have to have one. We have used them for more than thirty-five years and could not do without them.

No. 4 Drill and Single Wheel Hoe opens the rows, plants the seeds either in continuous rows or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; covers the seeds to the proper depth, firms the soil over the seeds and marks the next row all at one operation. The seed flow can be instantly opened and shut off, and automatically shuts off when turning at the end of a row. Changes from hill dropper to continuous row seeder in a moment. The opening plow and coverers are adjustable for depth and the handles to suit the height of the operator. The seed hopper holds 2 1/2 quarts. \$21.00.



No. 4-D Drill. Exactly like No. 4, but has no cultivating attachments. \$16.75.

No. 12. Double and Single Wheel Hoe. Will straddle the row and work both sides at once, or between the rows as you prefer. Has 2 hoes, 4 cultivator teeth, a pair of plows and 2 leaf lifters. \$12.95.

No. 16. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. Equipped with a pair of 6-in. hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, a large plow; 4-inch rakes and 7-inch leaf guard. A splendid combination. \$10.25.

No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe. Exactly like No. 16, but has no rakes. \$8.95.

Jiffy Hoe and Plow. A splendid tool for the small garden. Has a 3-prong cultivator attachment and a strong plow; it cultivates, plows and weeds. The handle is adjustable to any height. Price complete, \$2.50; without plow, \$2.00.

No. 19. Garden Plow and Cultivator. Has a cultivating tooth for deep work, a 10-inch sweep for shallow work, and a plow; 15-inch wheel. \$5.75.

No. 119. Has a strong plow, two cultivator teeth, wide and narrow, a reversible attachment with 3-toothed cultivator and scuffle blade for weeding and shallow cultivation. 24-inch wheel. Price, \$4.10.

SPRAYERS

All compressed air sprayers tested to 100 lbs. pressure.

Perfection Compressed Air Sprayer

—A splendidly built high-pressure sprayer, economical and easy to operate. The tank is of first quality material; all seams riveted and heavily soldered; the pump cylinder is seamless brass, non-corrosive; the nozzle operates perfectly under all pressures; equipped with 27 inches of hose, a 2-foot extension pipe and automatic shut-off nozzle. The 5 1/8-inch opening allows easy filling without spilling and makes it easy to clean. Capacity 4 gallons. **By mail postpaid, \$7.50. Not postpaid, \$7.25.**



Climax Open Head Compressed Air Sprayer

—High pressure and ample capacity adapt it for all classes of spraying, embodies strength, safety, ease of operation and accessibility. The tank is galvanized steel, the seams riveted and soldered; the pump is seamless tubing that seats into the tank by 4-inch locking fingers controlled by a malleable pump handle; 24 inches high pressure spray hose, automatic shut-off nozzle that locks open for continuous spraying, 2-foot extension pipe and angle nozzle. Capacity, 3 1/2 gallons. **By mail postpaid, \$6.25. Not postpaid, \$6.00.**



Leader Funnel Top Compressed Air Sprayer

—The funnel top is for convenience and economy in filling, saving time and expensive spray solutions. The tank is built for high pressure and long service, will handle all sprays used on the farm and garden, whitewash, cold water paint, etc. Equipment same as Climax. Capacity, 3 1/2 gallons. **By mail postpaid, \$5.00. Not postpaid, \$4.75.**



Knapsack Sprayer

—A high pressure sprayer for truck gardens, field crops, greenhouses and nurseries. Galvanized steel tank with completely removable top locked securely in position or releases by the carrying handle. Diaphragm type pump, handle adjustable for length of stroke, height of operator and for right or left hand use. Agitator operated by each stroke of pump handle keeps solution thoroughly stirred. 4 feet of hose, automatic shut-off nozzle, 2-foot extension pipe. Capacity, 4 gallons. **By mail postpaid, \$20.50. Not postpaid, \$20.00.**

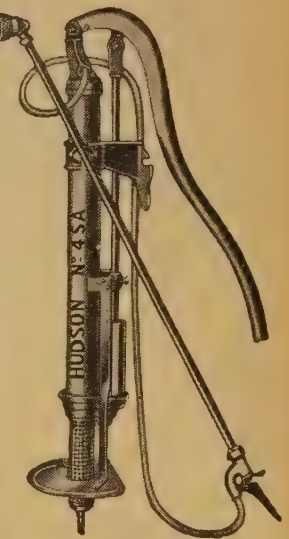
Wheelbarrow Spray Pump

—An ideal portable outfit for poultry houses, truck gardens, small orchards, vineyards and greenhouses; for whitewashing and applying cold-water paint and disinfectants. Pump cylinder and air chamber are of strong construction, and deliver a uniform fine spray at high pressure. The lever operated pump attaches to the tank with two bolts, is easily removed for cleaning; fitted with dasher type agitator. Equipped with 12-gallon heavy galvanized steel tank, 16-inch wheel, 2-inch tire, 6 feet of hose, 2-foot extension pipe; angle nozzle. **Price complete, \$15.00.**

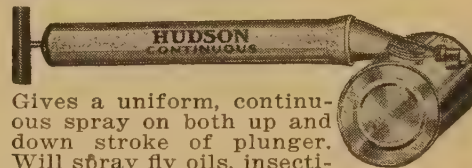


Barrel Spray Pump

—A heavy duty pump that will easily maintain a continuous high pressure up to 200 pounds. Large cylinder and air chamber develop a continuous spray; a tubular intake strainer; dasher agitator cleans it at every stroke of the plunger, preventing clogging regardless of the amount of sediment; entire valve strainer assembly accessible from the outside without dismantling permits quick cleaning and overhauling. The agitator keeps solutions thoroughly mixed; can be mounted in a 50-gallon or smaller barrel; it is adjustable for height of barrel. Equipped with 10 feet of 3/2-inch hose, 3 foot extension pipe, brass nozzle for fine and coarse spray or solid stream for long distance spray. **Pump complete (without barrel) \$20.50.**



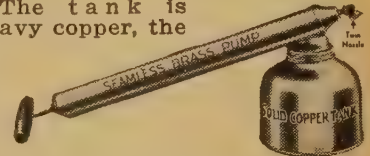
Continuous Sprayer



Gives a uniform, continuous spray on both up and down stroke of plunger. Will spray fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants as well as regular spraying materials. Operates at any angle. Well constructed of best quality materials. **Quart size, by mail postpaid, \$1.00. Not postpaid, 80c.**

Copper Continuous Sprayer

—The tank is heavy copper, the pump cylinder is seamless brass to insure long wear. Slow pumping gives a continuous unbroken spray. Twin nozzles for straight and angle spraying. **By mail postpaid, \$2.70. Not postpaid, \$2.50.**



Hand Sprayer

—Useful in small gardens, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., sprays liquids in fine mist. Use it for insecticides, fly sprays, disinfectants. The plunger is made of special leather with expander. **Quart size by mail postpaid, 70c. Not postpaid, 50c.**

Spray Hose —3/8 inch (diameter of hole). 14c per foot; 1/2 inch 15c per foot. Postage 2c per foot extra.

NOZZLES—Automatic Shut-off: By mail postpaid, \$1.50. Bordeaux: By mail postpaid, \$1.00. Vermorel: By mail postpaid, 10c. Fog—Straight and Angle: By mail postpaid, each, 60c. Extension Pipe, 24-inch brass: By mail postpaid, 60c.

INSECTICIDE DUSTERS

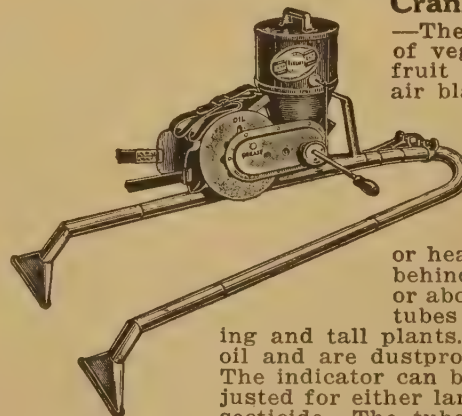
Garden Duster

—A serviceable duster for small gardens, one that distributes dry powder insecticides perfectly to the last particle either on top or under the leaves. The filler cap is easy to remove for refilling. **By mail postpaid, \$1.30. Not postpaid, \$1.10.**



Crank Duster

—The ideal duster for large areas of vegetables, tobacco, cotton and fruit trees. It develops powerful air blast, delivering enough air at the nozzle to prevent clogging and breaks the powder into a fine floating dust. It can be adjusted to feed exactly the amount of insecticide required. Will handle any powder, light or heavy. Dusts either in front or behind the operator either under or above the foliage. The discharge tubes are adjustable for low growing and tall plants. The gears are steel, run in oil and are dustproof; the bearings are bronze. The indicator can be quickly and accurately adjusted for either large or small quantities of insecticide. The tubes are long enough to reach into fairly large fruit trees. **By mail postpaid, \$14.50. Not postpaid, \$14.00.**



THE PLANTER'S TIME TABLE

THERE IS SOMETHING TO PLANT EVERY MONTH IN THE YEAR.

Variety	When to Plant	Quantity For 100 Feet.	Quantity For an Acre.	Distance Between Rows.	Distance Apart in the Row.	Depth to Plant.	Pounds to the Bushel.
IN THE GARDEN							
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.....	Spring and Fall.	50 to 65 roots.	5,000 to 7,000	4 to 6 feet.	18 to 24 ins.	4 inches.	.....
BEANS, DWARF SNAP.....	April to Aug. 15.	1½ lbs.	75 lbs.	2 to 3 feet.	3 inches.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ POLE.....	May and June.	1 lb.	30 lbs.	4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ DWARF LIMA.....	May, June, July.	1 to 1½ lbs.	30 to 60 lbs.	3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	1½ inches.	60 lbs.
BEET, GARDEN.....	March to August.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	15 to 18 ins.	4 inches.	1 inch.	.....
“ STOCK.....	April, May, June.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	2 to 2½ feet.	8 inches.	1 inch.	.....
BRUSSELS SPROUTS.....	March to July.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
CABBAGE, EARLY.....	Jan. to June., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
“ LATE.....	April to July.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CARROT.....	March to August.	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 24 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
CELERY.....	Feb., Mar. and April.	½ oz.	3 lbs.	2 to 4 feet.	6 to 8 ins.	½ inch.	.....
COLLARDS.....	March to August.	1 oz.	½ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CORN, GARDEN.....	April to early August.	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	.....
CUCUMBER.....	April to July.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 feet.	4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
EGG PLANT.....	Feb., Mar., April.	½ oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
ENDIVE.....	March to Sept.	½ oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	1 foot.	¼ inch.	.....
KALE, SPRING.....	Feb. to April, July to Oct.	2 oz.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
“ WINTER.....	Feb., Mar., Aug. to Oct.	1 to 2 ozs.	4 to 7 lbs.	18 inches.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
KOHL RABI.....	March to May, Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	5 to 6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
LETTUCE.....	Feb. to May, July to Oct.	1 oz.	2 lbs.	18 inches.	8 to 12 ins.	¼ inch.	.....
LEEK.....	Feb., March, Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	18 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MUSTARD.....	Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MELON, MUSK or CANTALOUPE.....	May and June.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 to 6 feet.	4 to 6 feet.	¾ to 1 inch.	.....
MELON, WATER.....	May and June.	Oz., 30 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
OKRA.....	April, May, June.	3 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	1 inch.	.....
ONION.....	Feb. to April—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSNIP.....	Feb., Mar.—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSNIP.....	March to July.	4 ozs.	5 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PEAS, GARDEN.....	Feb. to May—Aug.	2 lbs.	90 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	56 to 60 lbs.
PEPPER.....	Feb. to July.	Oz., 1200 pts.	½ to ¾ lb.	2 to 3 feet.	18 inches.	¼ inch.	.....
POTATOES, EARLY.....	March, April.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
“ LATE.....	June, July.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
PUMPKIN.....	May and June.	Oz., 20 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
RADISH.....	Feb. to May, Aug. and Sept.	2 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
RHUBARB.....	March and April.	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	Trans. 4 feet	4 feet.	½ inch.	.....
SALSIFY.....	March to July.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
SPINACH.....	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Dec.	2 ozs.	12 to 15 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
SQUASH.....	April to July.	2 ozs. (hills).	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
TOMATO.....	Jan. to July.	1 oz., 1500 pts.	4 ozs.	4 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
TURNIP and RUTABAGA.....	Feb., July to Sept. 15.	1 oz.	1½ to 2 lbs.	2 feet.	4 inches.	½ inch.	.....
ON THE FARM							
ALFALFA.....	Mar., April—Aug., Sept.	Broadcast.	20 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¾ to 1 inch.	60 lbs.
BEANS, NAVY.....	June and July.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ SOY or SOJA.....	April, May, June.	1 lb.	15 to 30 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	6 inches.	1 inch.	60 lbs.
“ VELVET.....	May and June.	.....	20 lbs.	5 feet.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	60 lbs.
BROOM CORN.....	May and June.	2 ozs.	6 lbs.	3½ feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	48 lbs.
CHUFAS.....	April to July.	1 lb.	1 to 1½ pks	2½ to 3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	40 lbs.
CLOVER, BURR.....	Aug. to March	Broadcast.	15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	.....
“ CRIMSON.....	July to October.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
“ LESPEDEZA.....	Feb. to June	Broadcast.	25 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	25 lbs.
“ SWEET.....	April, May—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	.....
“ OTHER KINDS.....	Feb., Mar.—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	12 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
CORN, FIELD.....	April to July.	Lb., 100 hills	10 to 12 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet	12 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	56 lbs.
CROTALARIA.....	April to July	¼ lb.	15 to 20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1½ to 2 inches	.....
MILLET.....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	50 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	50 lbs.
OATS.....	Feb. to Apr., Sept., Oct.	Broadcast.	2 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1 to 2 ins.	32 lbs.
PEANUTS.....	May and June.	1 lb.	35 to 40 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet	8 to 10 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	22 lbs.
PEAS, COW.....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 to 1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ CANADA FIELD.....	Jan., Feb., March.	Broadcas ^t	75 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
RAPE.....	Feb. to Apr. 15, Aug. to No.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
SORGHUM, SUGAR CANE.....	May and June.	4 ozs	8 to 10 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet	4 to 6 ins.	½ to 1 inch.	50 lbs.
TEOSINTE.....	May and June.	1 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
TOBACCO.....	January and February	.....	1 to 2 oz.	3½ to 4 feet	3 feet.	1-16 inch.	.....
VETCH.....	Feb., Mar.—July to Nov.	Broadcast.	25 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	.....

BEGIN RIGHT — PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS — END RIGHT

Parcel Post Shipments

We ship by parcel post to any post office in the United States, and prepay the postage at postpaid prices as quoted in this catalog. If you live on an R. F. D. route your seeds will be delivered at your door; or if you prefer it, will ship by express charges prepaid.

"By mail postpaid" means we pay the postage. See page 44 about post-paid prices of field seeds.

"Not postpaid" means you pay the cost of transportation.

Parcel Post Rates

POUNDS	LOCAL	Zone						
		First and Second Zones, Up to 150 Miles	Third Zone, 150 to 300 Miles	Fourth Zone, 300 to 600 Miles	Fifth Zone, 600 to 1,000 Miles	Sixth Zone, 1,000 to 1,400 Miles	Seventh Zone, 1,400 to 1,800 Miles	Eighth Zone, all over 1,800 Miles
1	.08	.09	.10	.11	.12	.13	.15	.16
2	.09	.11	.12	.15	.18	.20	.24	.27
3	.09	.12	.14	.18	.23	.27	.33	.38
4	.10	.13	.16	.22	.28	.34	.42	.49
5	.10	.14	.18	.25	.34	.41	.52	.61
6	.11	.15	.20	.29	.39	.48	.61	.72
7	.11	.16	.22	.32	.44	.56	.70	.83
8	.12	.17	.24	.36	.50	.63	.79	.95
9	.12	.18	.26	.39	.56	.70	.89	1.06
10	.13	.19	.28	.43	.61	.77	.93	1.17
11	.13	.20	.30	.46	.66	.84	1.07	1.29
12	.14	.22	.32	.50	.72	.92	1.16	1.40
13	.14	.23	.34	.54	.77	.99	1.26	1.51
14	.15	.24	.36	.58	.82	1.06	1.35	1.63
15	.15	.25	.38	.61	.89	1.13	1.44	1.74
16	.16	.26	.40	.65	.94	1.21	1.53	1.85
17	.16	.27	.42	.68	.99	1.28	1.63	1.97
18	.17	.28	.44	.72	1.05	1.35	1.72	2.08
19	.17	.29	.46	.75	1.10	1.42	1.81	2.19
20	.18	.30	.48	.79	1.15	1.49	1.91	2.31
21	.18	.31	.50	.82	1.21	1.57	2.00	2.42
22	.19	.33	.53	.87	1.27	1.64	2.09	2.53
23	.19	.34	.55	.90	1.32	1.71	2.18	2.65
24	.20	.35	.57	.94	1.37	1.78	2.28	2.76
25	.20	.36	.59	.97	1.43	1.85	2.37	2.87
26	.21	.37	.61	1.01	1.48	1.93	2.46	2.99
27	.21	.38	.63	1.04	1.53	2.00	2.55	3.10
28	.22	.39	.65	1.08	1.60	2.07	2.65	3.21
29	.22	.40	.67	1.11	1.65	2.14	2.74	3.33
30	.23	.41	.69	1.15	1.70	2.21	2.83	3.44
31	.23	.42	.71	1.18	1.75	2.29	2.93	3.55
32	.24	.44	.73	1.23	1.81	2.36	3.02	3.67
33	.24	.45	.75	1.26	1.86	2.43	3.11	3.78
34	.25	.46	.77	1.30	1.92	2.50	3.20	3.89
35	.25	.47	.79	1.33	1.98	2.58	3.30	4.01
36	.26	.48	.81	1.37	2.03	2.65	3.39	4.12
37	.26	.49	.83	1.40	2.08	2.72	3.48	4.23
38	.27	.50	.85	1.44	2.14	2.79	3.57	4.35
39	.27	.52	.88	1.47	2.19	2.86	3.67	4.46
40	.28	.53	.90	1.51	2.25	2.94	3.76	4.57
41	.28	.54	.92	1.55	2.30	3.01	3.85	4.69
42	.29	.56	.94	1.59	2.36	3.08	3.94	4.80
43	.29	.57	.96	1.62	2.41	3.15	4.04	4.91
44	.30	.58	.98	1.66	2.46	3.22	4.13	5.03
45	.30	.59	1.00	1.69	2.52	3.30	4.22	5.14
46	.31	.60	1.02	1.73	2.58	3.37	4.32	5.25
47	.31	.61	1.04	1.76	2.63	3.44	4.41	5.37
48	.32	.62	1.06	1.80	2.69	3.51	4.50	5.48
49	.32	.63	1.08	1.83	2.74	3.58	4.59	5.59
50	.33	.64	1.10	1.87	2.79	3.66	4.69	5.71
51	.33	.65	1.12	1.91	2.84	3.73	4.78	5.82
52	.34	.67	1.14	1.95	2.90	3.80	4.87	5.93
53	.34	.68	1.16	1.98	2.96	3.87	4.96	6.05
54	.35	.69	1.18	2.02	3.01	3.94	5.06	6.16
55	.35	.70	1.21	2.05	3.07	4.02	5.15	6.27
56	.36	.71	1.23	2.09	3.12	4.09	5.24	6.39
57	.36	.72	1.25	2.12	3.17	4.16	5.34	6.50
58	.37	.73	1.27	2.16	3.23	4.23	5.43	6.61
59	.37	.74	1.29	2.19	3.29	4.31	5.52	6.73
60	.38	.75	1.31	2.24	3.34	4.38	5.61	6.84
61	.38	.76	1.33	2.27	3.39	4.45	5.71	6.95
62	.39	.78	1.35	2.31	3.45	4.52	5.80	7.07
63	.39	.79	1.37	2.34	3.50	4.59	5.89	7.18
64	.40	.80	1.39	2.38	3.55	4.67	5.98	7.29
65	.40	.81	1.41	2.41	3.62	4.74	6.08	7.41
66	.41	.82	1.43	2.45	3.67	4.81	6.17	7.52
67	.41	.83	1.45	2.48	3.72	4.88	6.26	7.63
68	.42	.84	1.47	2.52	3.78	4.95	6.36	7.75
69	.42	.85	1.49	2.55	3.83	5.03	6.45	7.86
70	.43	.87	1.51	2.60	3.88	5.10	6.54	7.97

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Corrections on Catalog Prices

Since our catalog went to press in November, price changes have occurred on a few items, which are listed below and take the place of those printed in Catalog:

Prices Lower on Lespedeza	F O. B. Richmond			Postpaid		
	100-lb. lots, and over, per lb.	25 to 99, per lb.	5 to 24, per lb.	25 lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
Korean Lespedeza, 500-lb. lots, 11½c. lb.	\$.12	\$.13	\$.15	\$3.90	\$1.85	\$1.00
Korean Lespedeza—Dodder Free.....	.13	.14	.16	4.15	1.95	1.05
Korean Lespedeza—Certified .....	.15	.16	.18	4.65	2.15	1.15
Kobe Lespedeza .....	.18	.19	.21	5.40	2.45	1.30
NAVY BEANS—Michelite Strain .....	.15	.16	.18	4.65	2.15	1.15
VALENCIA PEANUTS .....	.20	.21	.23	5.90	2.65	1.40
Early Ramshorn Blackeye Peas .....	.18	.19	.21	5.40	2.45	1.30
Wood's Ey. Wilt-Resist. Ramshorn Peas	.18	.19	.21	5.40	2.45	1.30
Wood's Giant Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn Peas .....	.19	.20	.22	5.65	2.55	1.35

50-lb. price postpaid in Catalog, add \$1.50 to price quoted on above 3 varieties of Blackeye Peas.

WOOD'S DIXIE WHITE CLOVER—Not Available. Suggest Ladino Clover as best substitute.

PRICES QUOTED ON CLOVER SEED

Owing to the short crop, alfalfa, red and alsike clovers are selling at the O.P.A. ceiling prices. As near as we can judge at the time our catalog went to press prices quoted in this catalog are the approximate ceiling prices on these items. Where there is a slight variation we will make a refund or send bill for balance. Stocks are very limited on all clover seed this season.

SOY BEANS Many crops destroyed in the field by heavy rains before being harvested, making them unfit for seed purposes, causing a shortage on many varieties and higher prices. The high price and scarcity of Cow Peas will cause a heavy demand for Soy Beans at planting time and we advise early orders.

SOY BEANS—2-bus. bags.

Market firm and higher.	10-bu. lots, per bu.	Per bu., 60 lbs.
Early Wood's Yellow.....	\$3.20	\$3.25
Certified Early Wood's Yellow.	3.45	3.50
Extra Early Wood's Yellow...	3.35	3.40
Wilson Early Black	3.20	3.25
Virginia Brown	3.35	3.40
Ogden	3.40	3.45
Volstate	3.40	3.45
Haberlandt	3.25	3.30
Mammoth Yellow	3.20	3.25
Mixed Soys	3.00	3.05

Prices on other varieties of Soy Beans unchanged.

COW PEAS

Scarce and Short Supply.	Per bus., 60 lbs.
Mixed Cow Peas	\$6.00
Mixed Cow Peas and Soy Beans	4.75
Brabham Peas	9.00
Black Peas, Medium—None available.	
Whippoorwill Peas—None available.	

VELVET BEANS—February Shipment Crop practically a failure.

100-Day or Speckled	\$9.00
Osceola	9.00

CHIPPEWA POTATOES—Maine Grown. Peck, 85c.; ½ bus., \$1.55; bushel, \$2.80; 100-lb. bag, \$4.25.

NOTE REDUCED PRICES ON BABY CHICKS

100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. CASH WITH ORDER

Orders Now Booked for February-March and April Shipment

	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100
BARRED ROCKS	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00
WHITE ROCKS	4.00	7.50	14.00
RHODE ISLAND REDS	4.00	7.50	14.00
WHITE LEGHORNS	4.00	7.50	14.00
WHITE WYANDOTTES	4.00	7.50	14.00
NEW HAMPSHIREs	4.25	8.00	15.00
NEW ENGLAND CROSS	4.25	8.00	15.00
HEAVY ASSORTED	3.85	7.25	13.50

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedmen,

Richmond, Va.

January 21, 1946

(over)

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Beetles, Ants, Fleas, Silverfish, Gnats, Ticks,
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DuPONT INSECT DUST—For Many Home, Garden and Animal Pests, such as Ants, Fleas, Roaches, Bedbugs, Ticks, Lice, Aphids, Cabbage Worms, Corn Borers, etc. 8-ounce shaker-top can, not postpaid, 70c.; postpaid, 85c.
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T. W. Wood & Sons, Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.
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your order.

WOOD'S LAWN GRASSES



Wood's Lawn Grass Mixtures

are available for various types of soil and climate. Prepared only with the best Quality, Weed-Free, High Germinating Grasses, especially selected for Turf Producing Qualities. Will produce the Rich Velvety Turf so much desired.

What Grass to Sow

In Virginia and farther north, in westerly sections of the Carolinas and farther west, sow **Wood's Super-Green**, **Wood's Evergreen** and **Shady Park Lawn Grasses**. In other parts of South sow **Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass**. Under trees and shaded places sow **Wood's Shady Park Lawn Grass**.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 200 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sows an acre

No one grass is suitable for making a lawn, so we have put into our Evergreen a well-balanced mixture of grasses that are at their best at all seasons, and will make a rich, deep green velvety lawn in as short a time as possible. It contains no coarse grasses.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$2.65; 10 lbs. \$5.15; 25 lbs. \$12.15; 50 lbs. \$24.15.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 to 24 lbs. 48c lb.; 25 to 99 lbs., 46c lb.; 100 lbs. 45c lb.

Wood's "Super Green" Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 200 sq. ft.; 90 to 100 lbs. sows an acre

A combination of the finest turf grasses available. Contains only Certified Bent Grass, Chewing's and Creeping Red Fescues, Poa Trivialis, Kentucky Blue Grass, and Red Top. No Clover. All seeds are of the highest grade, and will produce a thick even, velvety turf, even in shady locations. Recommended for lawns in Virginia, Piedmont and mountain sections of the Carolinas and Georgia, and all states north of Virginia. Should be used where particular care can be given.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 80c; 5 lbs. \$3.25; 10 lbs., \$6.35; 25 lbs., \$15.15.

Not postpaid, 1 lb., 65c; 5 to 24 lbs., 60c; 25 to 99 lbs., 58c lb.; 100 lbs. 57c lb.

Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 200 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sows an acre

In selecting grasses for this mixture we have taken only those that will give a velvety green lawn under the most trying conditions of summer heat and draught when lawns often become brown and parched. It makes a quick and lasting growth. It is recommended especially for the easterly sections of the Carolinas and for states farther south. Not recommended for Virginia.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$4.35; 25 lbs. \$10.15; 50 lbs., \$20.15.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 45c; 5 to 24 lbs. 40c lb.; 25 to 99 lbs., 38c lb.; 100 lbs. 37c lb.

Shady Park Lawn Grass

Few grasses thrive in shade. Our mixture is composed of dwarf grasses especially adapted to shady places under trees and around the house. Under trees apply a double quantity of fertilizer.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.05; 10 lbs. \$5.95; 25 lbs. \$14.15; 50 lbs. \$28.15.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 60c; 5 to 24 lbs. 56c lb.; 25 to 99 lbs., 54c lb.; 100 lbs. 53c lb.

Wood's Emerald Park Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 150 square feet; 125 lbs. sows an acre

A blended mixture of fine quick-growing grasses that are adapted to the Middle and South Atlantic States. It contains none of the coarse grasses, nor those that grow in tufts. It is a good, all-around, general purpose lawn mixture for large areas, parks, athletic fields, etc.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb., 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.85 25 lbs. \$8.90; 50 lbs. \$17.65.

Not postpaid 1 lb., 40c; 5 to 24 lbs. 35c; 25 to 99 lbs., 33c lb.; 100 lbs. 32c lb.

White Dutch Clover

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$6.00; 10 lbs. \$11.60; 25 lbs. \$28.65.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. \$1.20; 5 to 24 lbs., \$1.15 per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs., \$1.12 lb.; 100 lbs. \$1.10 lb.

Fertilizers For Lawns

Vigoro. The ideal plant food for lawns and gardens. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.10.

Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Wood's High Grade Sheep Manure. The supreme natural fertilizer, finely pulverized. Unequaled for lawns, gardens and shrubbery. Supplies all necessary plant elements and improves the fertility of the soil. Fine for mulching or as a liquid manure. A splendid fertilizer for making new lawns or top dressing old lawns. Use 10 lbs. to 100 square feet for mixing in soil and half that quantity for top dressing. 25 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.65; ton \$49.00. Prices are f.o.b. Richmond.

To Make a Lawn

Sow as early in the spring as possible. Dig or plow the ground deeply, pulverizing the clods. Work fertilizer into the soil and rake till smooth. Broadcast the seed thickly, half one way and half the other, cover lightly and roll or pack the soil to provide a firm seed-bed. Cut when two inches high, and cut regularly. Water generously twice a week; oftener in dry weather. Pull out weeds and coarse grasses with a lawn weeder and sow seeds where the weeds were. For lasting results, give the lawn a good application of fertilizer in the fall and spring. **Ask for our Lawn Grass Circular.**

How to Cut Your Lawn

A lawn should always be cut with a sharp mower so that the blades of grass are cut cleanly and not bruised. In hot weather raise the cut to at least 1 inch.

Peat Moss

Domestic. The highest grade; free from sand and dirt. Fine for mulching hotbeds, roses, perennial flower beds and evergreens and for lawns.

By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.05. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$3.50; bale (about 20 bushels) \$4.00.

PULVERIZED LIMESTONE—100 lbs. 65c) ton \$10.00.

HYDRATED LIME—10 lbs. 20c; 50 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$1.00.

POWER LAWN MOWERS ARE AGAIN AVAILABLE...WRITE FOR PRICES AND DESCRIPTIONS

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HYBRIDS

Corn Hybrids that
have made outstanding
yields throughout
the South and East

Adapted Hybrids
meeting
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Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific Corn S-210



Wood's Early Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn Black Eye Peas

Woods Hybrid
Yellow Dent Corn V-45

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SEEDSMEN SINCE 1879
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA